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ANNUAL REGISTER for 1771.

The Hiſtory of Europe.

[Our annual ſummaries are diſcontinued.]

AS our diſpute with the court of Spain relative to Falkland's Iſlands, has made a conſiderable and intereſting part of the buſineſs of the preſent year, it will be neceſſary to give ſome account of the cauſes and ſubjects of debate, before we enter into a detail of the particular circumſtances of it.

Theſe iſlands called by us *Falkland's*, and by the French *the Maloüines*, were firſt diſcovered in the year 1592, by Capt. Davies, who went out the aſſociate of the brave and unfortunate Candiſh, and is ſuppoſed to have baſely deſerted him in that fatal voyage. Davies, however, was too much diſtreſſed at the time to make any particular obſervations on theſe iſlands; nor did he even give them a name; which was reſerved for Sir Richard Hawkins; who, two years after, having again diſcovered them, in honour of his miſtreſs, and to perpetuate his own memory, called them *Hawkins's Maiden Land*. In theſe views he was diſappointed: for no ſettlement having been made, and the knowledge of the fact itſelf not general, when the Dutch navigator Sebald de Wert fell in with theſe iſlands in 1598, he and his people imagined themſelves to be the firſt diſcoverers; and accordingly gave them the name of the *Sebaldine Iſlands*; under which denomination they were placed in the maps.

We ſcarce hear any thing more of theſe iſlands for near a century, ſo that even their exiſtence has been called in queſtion. The ſpirit of adventure being however excited by the wars in the reign of K. William, one Strong, whoſe manuſcript journal is in the Muſeum, fell in with them, and is ſuppoſed to have given them their preſent Engliſh name; which being alſo adopted by Halley, has ſince that time been generally received in our maps. Dampier, and ſome others of our navigators, alſo touched at them; who, not conſidering them of much importance, were not accurate in their accounts of them. Some, from ſeeing at a great diſtance a kind of tall reeds, with which they abound, repreſented them as covered with woods; while others, with more juſtice, denied their having any.

Some ſhips belonging to St Maloes are alſo ſaid to have viſited them, to whom the French would willingly attribute the honour of a diſcovery, though they cannot deny the prior title of Hawkins and De Wert; from hence, however, they have given them the name of *the Malouines*, which has alſo been adopted by the Spaniards.

Thus theſe iſlands, for above a century and a half, continued to be accidentally touched at by different navigators, and to receive arbitrary names at the will of each new comer, without any attempt being made to form a ſettlement on them, or any conſideration taken of their capability or importance. It does not appear that the Spaniards, in all this long courſe of years, had, either by chance or otherwiſe, ever touched at them; and they ſeem to have known ſo little about them, as not even to have given them a name.

It is indeed ſaid, that in the courſe of the late debates, they have, in order to ſupply the weakneſs of that general and excluſive right which they pretend to all the Magellanic regions, ſet up the claim of a prior diſcovery to theſe iſlands, which they attribute to ſome of their moſt early navigators, and pretend that they had been named by them *Iſlas de Patos*. Many iſlands and rocks have undoubtedly been diſcovered at different times in that vaſt ocean; and the degrees of longitude and latitude were ſo uncertain and unfixed, that the name and diſcovery of any one, may with the greateſt eaſe be transferred to any other; but a claim of ſuch a nature is of too little importance to be taken any farther notice of.

Lord Anſon's voyage firſt ſhewed the great importance that it would be of to this nation in time of war, to have a friendly port and place of refreſhment, conſiderably more to the ſouth, and much nearer Cape Horn than the Brazils. Beſides the jealouſy and general unfriendly behaviour of the Portugueſe in that quarter, the voyage from thence to the South ſeas is of ſo great a length, that the vigour and health of the men, as well as their water and other proviſions, muſt be greatly exhauſted before they arrive at the ſcene of action; beſides their ſhips being foul and out of condition. Another reaſon, not leſs material than any of theſe, was the certainty that the Spaniards would be well informed by the Portugueſe of their ſtrength, condition, and deſtination, long before they could put any of their deſigns in execution.

The author of Anſon's voyage enters pretty fully into this ſubject; and as that work was wrote under his Lordſhip's immediate inſpection, the obſervations upon it may be conſidered as his own. This writer, beſides ſhewing the utility of ſuch a ſettlement, particularly points out theſe iſlands, and that of Pepys, as places, which from their vicinity to Cape Horn and the ſtreights of Magellan, and their diſtance from any other land, ſeemed particularly calculated for the purpoſe, and ſhould therefore be accurately ſurveyed and examined.

We accordingly find, that ſoon after the enſuing peace, when Lord Anſon was at the head of the Admiralty, this ſcheme was adopted, and preparations were in hand for the ſending out ſome frigates to make diſcoveries in thoſe ſeas, and particularly to examine, with preciſion, the ſtate and condition of theſe iſlands. This project was not ſo well conducted, but that the court of Spain gained intelligence of it before it could be carried into execution; and ſuch repreſentations were made againſt it, both here and at Madrid, that it was for that time laid aſide, and continued dormant, till it was again revived, ſoon after the concluſion of the laſt war, by the late Earl of Egmont, who then preſided in the Admiralty.

The deſign of an eſtabliſhment on or near the coaſt of Patagonia is not however a new ſcheme: it had been eagerly entered into many years ago by Char. II. who, notwithſtanding the continual diſtreſſes in which his profuſion, and the

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ill terms on which he generally ſtood with his ſubjects, involved him, went to a very conſiderable expence in ſending out Sir John Narborough for that purpoſe. This gentleman had directions to ſurvey the ſtreights of Magellan, and the neighbouring coaſts of Patagonia; and, if poſſible, to procure an intercourſe with the brave and unconquered Indians of Chili, and to eſtabliſh a commerce and laſting correſpondence with them. It had been then, and ſince, a general opinion, that ſome of the richeſt gold-mines in the world were well known, but carefully concealed, by the Indians in that quarter, that the knowledge of them might not urge the rapacity and avarice of the Spaniards to more violent and determined attacks upon their liberties. Whatever the preciſe motives were that urged K. Charles to this enterpriſe, his expectations of the great advantages that might reſult from it were ſo ſanguine, that it is ſaid he had not patience when he heard of Sir John's paſſing through the Downs, to wait for his arrival at court, but went in his barge to meet him at Graveſend.

The Dutch had long before attempted to make a ſettlement on the coaſt of Chili, for which purpoſe they went to the expence of ſending a conſiderable fleet and ſome land-forces thither. The deſign failed for that time, partly from ſome natural and accidental cauſes, but chiefly from the want of proper information relative to the country, and of having eſtabliſhed a previous friendly correſpondence with the natives. They, however, were fully determined to have renewed and proſecuted this deſign with effect, if the loſs of the Brazils and other intervening cauſes had not prevented them. It is not improbable that Charles II. borrowed the idea of his project from this attempt made by the Dutch.

Gold and ſilver were almoſt the only objects that excited the attention of the firſt diſcoverers and conquerors of the new world. Experience, and the extenſion of commerce, have ſince ſhewn, that countries produce other ſtaple commodities, which afford greater ſtrength, and more real and permanent advantages, than the working of the richeſt mines. Upon this principle it has been ſuggeſted, that without intermeddling with the gold mines of Chili, or interfering with the rights and liberties of the natives, new, great, and beneficial ſources of commerce might be opened in that quarter. It has alſo been thought, that the greateſt and moſt advantageous fiſhery in the world might be eſtabliſhed in it; and navigators ſay, that an hundred whales are to be met with in the high ſouthern latitudes, to one that is to be found on the coaſts of Greenland.

Whatever were the prevailing motives on our ſide for making the ſettlement in queſtion, Commodore Byron was ſent out in the year 1764 for that purpoſe; and in the beginning of the following year, having made the neceſſary diſcoveries of the harbours and ſituation, and ſuch inquiries into the natural ſtate of the country as time and circumſtances would admit, he took poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſlands, in the name of his Britannick Majeſty, and with thoſe forms which cuſtom has eſtabliſhed on the taking poſſeſſion of new countries. [xxviii. 329.]

About the ſame time, or perhaps previous to that in which Lord Egmont had planned this expedition, a ſpirit of adventure had ariſen in France, directed to the ſame quarter of the world; but founded upon a wider baſis of hope and expectation; which was no leſs than to retrieve the great national loſſes ſuſtained in the late war, by making of new diſcoveries in the ſouthern ocean. Though this deſign was patronized and encouraged by the government, the low ſtate of the treaſury prevented its being undertaken or ſupported at the public expence; and it was left to the patriotiſm of M. de Bougainville, colonel of a regiment of foot, to enter upon this adventure, at his own riſque and that of his friends. [xxxiii. 541.]

This gentleman entered into the deſign, with all the vivacity natural to his country, and that peculiar fervour which conſtitutes the ſpirit of adventure. He accordingly, after having received the neceſſary encouragement from government, built and fitted out, at St Malo, a frigate of twenty guns and 100 men, together with a ſtout ſloop, fit for the deſigned ſervice; having about 150 people, including ſome Acadian families on board the two veſſels, which were commanded by marine officers, under the conduct of M. de Bougainville.

The firſt part of the plan formed by this gentleman, and which he had avowedly taken up from the reading of Lord Anſon's voyage, conſiſted in the finding out, and the making of a ſettlement on the Malouine iſlands.

Among the advantages propoſed from this ſettlement, beſides the opening of a trade with the Portugueſe, Spaniards, and Patagonians, it was ſuppoſed that it would have been an uſeful ſtation and place of refreſhment (and not conſiderably out of the way) for the French Eaſt-India ſhips to touch at in their voyages. With reſpect to the preſent expedition, if the great and hoped-for diſcoveries were made in the Pacific ocean, this ſettlement muſt be of the greateſt conſequence towards the converting of them to advantage.

The French, after having touched at the Brazils, (where they met with a cordiality and friendſhip very different from what the Engliſh are ſaid generally to have experienced there), and at Monte Video, a Spaniſh ſettlement in the river of Plata, where they took in a quantity of ſtock for the uſe of the intended colony, arrived, in February 1764, at the Falkland's Iſlands; where they formed an eſtabliſhment, and built a ſmall fort. The French ſeemed for ſome time very ſanguine in the ſupport of this new ſettlement, and the immenſe quantities of wild-fowl, fiſh, and amphibious animals, which they met with, made the means of living very eaſy.

Their diſcoveries in the Pacific ocean did not, however, anſwer the vaſt expectations that were formed, nor did there ſeem any immediate proſpect of profit to the adventurers, which could repay the great expences they were at in the purſuit. The Spaniards had beſides at all times been very jealous of any diſcoveries, much more of ſettlements, to be made by any other European nation in that part of the world; and though, in the preſent intimate ſtate of alliance and union between the courts of France and Spain, the former might probably be indulged with any advantages that could be derived from this project, it is alſo to be ſuppoſed, that as the deſign and effect of our voyages thither became known, the ſame agreement in ſentiments and politics would readily induce them to put a ſtop to an undertaking which would have eſtabliſhed a precedent directly contrary to that claim of an excluſive right to all the Magellanic regions, on which the King of Spain intended to found his plea, in oppoſition to our eſtabliſhment there. Whatever the political motives might have been, M. de Bougainville, about two years after the ſettlement had been made, was ſent by his court to Spain, where a ceſſion of it was concluded, by which the French relinquiſhed all claims which they had pretended from either the diſcovery or the poſſeſſion; and he, having undoubtedly received at leaſt a compenſation for his expences, carried a Spaniſh governor and ſome troops thither in the year 1766, from Buenos Ayres, to whom he reſigned the poſſeſſion; and who changed the name from *Port Louis*, which the French had given it, to *Port Soledad*.

Theſe iſlands lie in about 51 degrees and a half of ſouthern latitude, and about 100 leagues on this ſide of the ſtreights of Magellan. They ſeem to conſiſt of two great iſlands, and a number of ſmall ones; the great ones being divided by a ſound or ſtreight of very conſiderable length, and the land every where cut into and interſected by almoſt numberleſs bays, many of which run very deep into the country, and, as well as the ſound, are dotted with ſmall iſlands. Our ſettlement at Port Egmont lies upon a ſmall iſland, adjoining to the greater and moſt weſtern of the two conſiderable iſlands; and Port Soledad, on the eaſtern and leſſer of the principal iſlands.

Com. Byron is ſaid to have repreſented theſe iſlands in a very favourable point of view: That he ſuppoſed the great ones to be 600 or 700 miles in circumference, the harbour at Port Egmont admirable, plenty of water, and an exuberance of very long herbage; the ſoil deep, and to all appearance good; plenty of iron ore, and an indication of other minerals; but the country, ſo far as it had been diſcovered, deſtitute of wood. Wildfowl were alſo in the greateſt abundance, and geeſe in particular ſo plenty, that they killed about an hundred a-day for the uſe of each ſhip, only by pelting them with ſtones.

This account is not only confirmed, but exceeded in thoſe given by the French; who magnify the temperature and goodneſs of the climate; run encomiums on the excellence of the fiſh, which they caught in great quantities; and deſcribe the numbers of wildfowl and penguins almoſt as incredible; they alſo found the ſea-lions and wolves very numerous, which are valuable, both for their ſkins, and the vaſt quantities of oil they afford: this they computed at no

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leſs than four hogſheads a-piece from the full grown ones. They alſo add, that their horſes and cattle of every ſort, which ſeemed nearly dead at the time of their being landed, recovered and throve in a moſt ſurpriſing degree, and kept themſelves in excellent condition through every ſeaſon of the year, without their being houſed, or any attention paid to them. They alſo found great quantities of good turf, for firing; a matter of the greateſt conſequence in ſo high a latitude, and a country totally deſtitute of wood. The iſlands bore no marks of having ever been inhabited, and were totally deſtitute of quadrupeds, except a kind of wild dog, or animal that ſeemed between the wolf and the fox kind.

Theſe favourable accounts have however been much called in queſtion here, upon the report of the Britiſh officer who ſucceeded Mr Byron upon that ſtation; and who is ſaid to have repreſented the climate as nearly intolerable, the whole country as a confuſed maſs of iſlands and broken lands, the ſoil a bog, incumbered with barren mountains, and beaten with almoſt perpetual ſtorms, while the boaſted plenty of proviſions was come to nothing, geeſe in particular being very ſcarce. It was farther ſaid, that the plants which ſprung from the ſeeds they had carried from Europe, withered in the growth, and never arrived to any degree of perfection; and that even the hardy fir, which withſtands the auſtere winter of the northern regions, ſunk under the rigour of this inhoſpitable climate.

Under the latitude in which we have obſerved theſe iſlands to lie, a continual ſummer or ſpring is certainly not to be expected; the ſtorms in particular are frequent, and remarkably boiſterous, in all the Magellanic quarter, and the cold in the high ſouthern latitudes is well known to be more ſevere than in equal degrees of the northern. If the account, however, which is attributed to Mr Byron, be the real one communicated by him, much reſpect is due to it; as well from his rank, character, and long experience in the ſervice, as from the particular knowledge in that part of the world, which he ſo dearly acquired in Lord Anſon's expedition. The French accounts alſo not only confirm, but even go beyond his in every favourable part of the deſcription. As to vegetables, thoſe which they brought from Europe, and planted for the uſe of the kitchen-garden, grew to admiration: in the raiſing of corn they were unſucceſsful: the blades ſhot up very well, and produced well-looking ears; but theſe were hollow, and totally deſtitute of grain. They however, with more temper and juſtice than we ſeem to have done, inſtead of raſhly condemning the climate or ſoil, only conclude, that to raiſe corn would require ſome manure, and a better degree of culture than they had beſtowed upon it. Indeed it does not ſeem, that a country abounding in graſs can be unfavourable to vegetation in general, or that the climate can be extraordinarily ſevere, where cattle thrive to admiration, and live abroad the year through, without even the ſhelter of woods to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. As to the ſcarcity, or total abſence, of geeſe, or any other kind of wildfowl, at particular ſeaſons, it concludes nothing; as moſt kinds of them are probably migratory in every part of the world.

It does not appear, that either of the ſettlements on theſe iſlands knew of the other; nor are we certainly informed, whether our government was acquainted with the purchaſe made by the Spaniards, or of their taking poſſeſſion of the French ſettlement, previous to the period of which we are going to treat. However this was, we find, that in the year 1769 we had a frigate and a ſloop upon that ſtation, and Capt. Hunt, of the Tamar frigate, being on a cruiſe off the iſlands, fell in, Nov. 28. with a Spaniſh ſchooner belonging to Port Solidad taking a ſurvey of them; the Captain of which, according to his orders, he warned to depart from that coaſt, as belonging to his Britannic Majeſty. The ſchooner however returned in two days after, and brought on board a Spaniſh officer, with letters and a preſent from Don Philip Ruez Puenta, Governor of Port Solidad. Theſe letters were couched in terms of the greateſt civility: the Governor affected not to believe the account he had received from the Captain of the ſchooner; to attribute Capt. Hunt's being in thoſe ſeas to chance, or diſtreſs of weather, and upon that preſumption to offer him every act of friendſhip and kindneſs in his power: but if it ſhould be otherwiſe, reminded him of the violation of treaties; aſſerted his maſter's dominion; charged him with an inſult to his flag, and authoriſed the officer to

warn him in form to depart: at the ſame time deſired a written anſwer, and that he would alſo correſpond with the officer.

Capt. Hunt, in anſwer, aſſerted the ſole dominion of his Britannic Majeſty, as well by right of diſcovery, as of ſettlement; and warned him, in his name, and by his orders, to leave the iſlands; and in order to enable him the better to remove his effects, allowed him ſix months from the date of the letter to prepare for his departure. The Spaniſh officer made a formal proteſt, as well upon the grounds we have mentioned, as upon Capt. Hunt's refuſing to let him viſit the ſettlement, and his threatning to fire into the Spaniſh ſchooner, upon her attempting to enter the harbour; he alſo proteſted againſt the Captain's going to Solidad, which he had propoſed in an amicable manner, and declared that it ſhould be conſidered as an inſult.

This produced, about a fortnight after, another letter, another anſwer, and another proteſt. About two months after this tranſaction, two Spaniſh frigates of conſiderable force, with troops on board for the new ſettlement, arrived at Port Egmont, Feb. 20. under pretence of wanting water: the commander in chief wrote a letter to Capt. Hunt, in which he expreſſed great aſtoniſhment at ſeeing an Engliſh flag flying, and a kind of ſettlement formed; charged him with a violation of the laſt peace, and proteſted againſt the act in all its parts; at the ſame time declared that he would abſtain from any other manner of proceeding, till he had acquainted his Catholic Majeſty with this diſagreeable tranſaction. Capt. Hunt, as before, founded his poſſeſſion on the claim of right, juſtified his conduct by the orders of his ſovereign, and again warned the Spaniards to depart totally from thoſe iſlands. The frigates continued eight days at Port Egmont, and were ſupplied by our people with water; the captains and officers behaved with civility, and declined going on ſhore, though permiſſion was offered by Capt. Hunt.

As theſe tranſactions ſeemed indicative of ſome ſuch conſequences as followed, Capt. Hunt thought it proper to depart as ſoon after as he could, for England, with an account of them; and having accordingly arrived at Plymouth, June 3. 1770, ſent an expreſs immediately to the Admiralty. The Favourite ſloop, Capt. Maltby, ſucceeded the Tamar at Port Egmont; and with the Swift, Capt. Farmer, each of ſixteen guns, formed the whole force upon that ſtation. This was however ſoon leſſened, the Swift having been unluckily loſt in the ſtreights of Magellan, where ſhe had gone to make diſcoveries, and was by ſome means overſet. The crew, except three, were fortunately ſaved; but were ſtill liable to periſh by the moſt dreadful of all calamities, if the fortune and conſtancy of a ſmall part of the crew had not ſaved the whole. Theſe, in the open cutter, undertook a voyage of about three weeks in the moſt boiſterous ſeas in the world; and, having happily arrived at Port Egmont, brought the Favourite to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren. [xxxii. 536.]

It was not long after the loſs of the Swift, when a Spaniſh frigate put into Port Egmont, June 4. under pretence that ſhe had been fifty-three days from Buenos Ayres, and was diſtreſſed for water. But three days after, her conſorts, conſiſting of four other frigates, alſo arrived; and it ſoon appeared, that they had been only twenty-ſix days at ſea, had parted from the firſt in a gale of wind, and inſtead of being on their way to Port Solidad, were now arrived at the place of their deſtination. Theſe five frigates carried 134 pieces of cannon; and had between 16 and 1700 men, including ſoldiers and marines, on board; beſides which, they had brought with them a train of artillery, and other materials, ſufficient to have inveſted a regular fortification, inſtead of a wooden block-houſe, which had not a port-hole cut in it, and only four pieces of cannon, which were ſunk in the mud, to defend it.

A Spaniſh broad pendant was immediately hoiſted on the arrival of the four laſt frigates; and as no doubt of their intentions now remained, Capt. Farmer ordered moſt of the officers and men who had belonged to the Swift to come on ſhore to the defence of the ſettlement, and Capt. Maltby to bring the Favourite nearer into the cove. Upon the firſt motions of the Favourite, one of the Spaniſh frigates ſent an officer on board, to acquaint Capt. Maltby, that if he weighed, they would fire into him: he however got under ſail, regardleſs of this menace; and the frigate fired two ſhots, which fell to leeward of him; and three of the Spaniards got under way, and

and worked to windward as he did. In the mean time Capt. Maltby ſent an officer on board the Spaniſh Commodore, to know the reaſon why one of his ſhips had fired at him; to which he anſwered, That the ſhots were only fired as ſignals.

From the firſt appearance of the ſhips, Capt. Farmer had been active in clearing the ſtores out of the blockhouſe, and in endeavouring to make it as defenſible as its nature would permit. Their four pieces of cannon, which were twelve-pounders, were planted on a battery that covered the landing-place; but were ſo ſwallowed up, as we have already obſerved, in water and mud, as to be rendered entirely uſeleſs. Theſe he had removed to the blockhouſe, and had the platform cleared, and port-holes cut out for them. In the mean time, June 8. both the Captains wrote to the Spaniſh Commodore, that as he had received the refreſhments which he ſtood in need of, they deſired, in the name and authority of the King their maſter, that he would immediately depart from that port, and totally evacuate all the iſlands known by the name of *Falkland's*.

Letters were wrote from the Spaniſh Commodore about the ſame time to both the Captains ſeparately, requeſting them, in the tendereſt terms, to conſider his great power, and their own defenceleſs ſituation; and that they would, by quitting the place, prevent his being under a neceſſity of proceeding to hoſtilities, the conſequences of which would render them incapable of purſuing their voyage home.

Theſe were followed by another the next day; in which he offered, if they would quickly and with good-will abandon the place, that he would peaceably and quietly put his troops on ſhore, and treat theirs with all the conſideration that the harmony ſubſiſting between the two ſovereigns required, and permit them to carry along with them all that was theirs on ſhore; and what they either could not, or did not chuſe to carry with them, he would give them a receipt for, and then leave the matter to be ſettled by their reſpective courts. If, contrary to expectation, they ſhould endeavour to maintain the ſettlement, he then would proceed to the accompliſhment of his orders, and in that caſe threatened them with an attack by ſea and land, and all the conſequences of fire and ſword, in the moſt pompous terms. He concluded by aſſuring them, that if they did not, in fifteen minutes after the receipt of his letter, give a categorical and favourable anſwer to it, he would immediately commence his operations; and talked largely of the ſpirit and brilliancy which they ſhould experience both in his land and ſea forces; at the ſame time he recommended to them to meditate upon the fatal conſequences which their obſtinacy would be productive of to the innocent ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty.

To theſe, and another letter which accompanied the laſt, our officers returned, for anſwer, That words are not always deemed hoſtilities; and that they could not think that he would, in a time of profound peace, and when the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted by his own acknowledgement between the two crowns, attempt to put his threats in execution: that they did not doubt, but he was thoroughly convinced, that the King their maſter was ſufficiently capable, to demand ſatisfaction in all parts of the globe, of any power whatſoever that ſhould offer to inſult the Britiſh flag: and that therefore, was the time limited even ſhorter than the fifteen minutes he had allowed, it ſhould make no alteration in their determined reſolution to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the charge committed to them.

Previous to the deſigned attack, the Spaniſh Commodore, to ſhew the inefficacy of making any reſiſtance, deſired that ſome of our officers might be ſent to view the number and condition of the troops and artillery that were ready to be landed: which was accordingly complied with on the ſame evening, of the 9th; and they were found to be in the ſtate which we have already deſcribed. The Spaniſh frigates then warped in cloſe to the ſhore, and moored head and ſtern oppoſite to the blockhouſe and battery. At night Capt. Maltby with fifty of the Favourite's men came on ſhore, and brought with them two ſix-pounders, ten ſwivels, and a quantity of ſmall arms and ammunition. The next morning a part of the Spaniſh troops and artillery landed about half a mile to the northward of our people; and when they had advanced about half-way from the place they had landed at, the reſt of the boats, with the remainder of the troops and artillery, put off from one of the Spaniſh frigates, and rowed right in for the cove, being covered by the fire of the

the frigates, whoſe ſhot went over the blockhouſe.

Our people fired ſome ſhot; but ſeeing the impoſſibility of defending the ſettlement, and the Spaniards having now broke through all the limits of peace and amity, even to the actual committal of hoſtilities, ſo that their conduct was neither capable of being denied, or explained away; our officers, as they had judiciouſly led them to this explicit avowal, and ſupported the honour of their own country as far as the means in their hands would admit of, with the ſame propriety preferred ſaving the valuable lives of their people, and leaving the injury to be redreſſed by their country, to the throwing of them away in an unavailing conteſt, which afforded neither a poſſibility of gaining any advantage, or a hope of obtaining honour. They accordingly hung out a flag of truce, and demanded articles of capitulation.

Theſe articles were concluded, June 10. between the Captains Farmer and Maltby on the one ſide, and Don John Ignacio Madariaga, Major-General of the Royal Navy of his Catholic Majeſty, on the other. The ſubſtance of them was, That in a certain limited time, but diſcretionary on the part of the Commodore, the Engliſh were permitted to depart in the Favourite, and to take with them ſuch part of the ſtores as they choſe, or ſhe could conveniently carry; that an inventory ſhould be made of all the ſtores, and the remainder depoſited in the hands of the Governor of Solidad, who was to become anſwerable for them; that the Engliſh flag was to continue flying on ſhore and on board the ſloop, but that they were to exerciſe no juriſdiction except with their own people; and that they ſhould be allowed to march off at the time of imbarkation, under arms, with drums beating and colours flying; but that they were to give the Spaniſh commander proper notice, that he might appoint an hour for their departure, as they were not otherwiſe to be armed.

The reſtrictions with reſpect to the time of their departure, were, until the Governor of Solidad, or his deputy, ſhould arrive to make the inventories, and to take charge of the ſtores, (ſuppoſing that they were to arrive within forty days), and until twenty days were elapſed after the ſailing of a Spaniſh frigate, which it is to be ſuppoſed the commander intended to ſend off as an expreſs. But the moſt degrading of all the circumſtances attending this tranſaction, and particularly a new, and to all appearance wanton inſult to the Britiſh flag, was, that for the better ſecurity of this limitation, the Favourite was deprived of her rudder; which was taken off, and kept on ſhore during the time of their detention. [xxxiii. 191]

As the Spaniards, previous to this expedition, muſt have been tolerably well informed of the ſtate of our ſettlement at Port Egmont, nothing can appear more ridiculous than the preparations they made for it. The train of artillery conſiſted of twenty-ſeven pieces of cannon, from twenty-four pounders downwards, beſides four mortars of ſix inches, four hundred bombs, and all other kinds of ammunition and utenſils, proper for carrying on a ſiege in proportion.

The ſtores which our people left behind, were conſiderable both in quantity and value, and the inventories having been properly ſtated and authenticated, as well as the ſtipulated time elapſed from the departure of the Spaniſh frigate, the Favourite was at length ſuffered to proceed on her way to England, with all our people on board. She accordingly arrived at the Mother-bank, near Portſmouth, on the 22d of September, after a voyage of ſeventy days, by which it appears that ſhe had continued at Port Egmont thirty-four days after the ſigning of the capitulation.

Of Benyorſky's voyage. [296.]

AN account of this voyage was publiſhed at Peterſburg laſt month, which differs little as to the route by California, the Marian coaſt, Formoſa, and ſo to Canton. The veſſel in which theſe adventurers imbarked was the St Peter, a Ruſſian frigate, which happened to be upon the coaſt of Kamſchatka. Benyorſky and others, who had been baniſhed to that province, murdered the Ruſſian waywode or governor, and ſeized the government's money, and the frigate above mentioned. They ſet ſail for the South ſeas in ſpring 1771, and were about five months on the voyage. — This adventure hath certainly been attended with more ſucceſs than all the attempts heretofore made by the moſt ſkilful navigators. It is doubtleſs a remarkable exploit in the hiſtory of navigation, that a conſpiracy of criminals ſhould occaſion the diſcovery of a paſſage in remote ſeas, which whole nations have been unacquainted with for a ſeries of ages.

London papers, July 25.

The

The MINUTES of the Select Committee appointed by the House of COMMONS to inquire into EAST-INDIA affairs.

Lunæ, 27° die Aprilis, 1772.

Colonel Burgoyne in the chair.

PRESENT

Mr Vane,	Sir Wm Meredith,
Mr Ald. Trecothick,	Mr Strachey,
Sir G. Elliot,	Gov. Johnstone,
Mr Pulteney,	Mr Hotham,
Sir J. Turner,	Mr Ongley,
Ld Geo. Germain,	Mr Sutton.

MR Moreton, from the East-India House, (according to order), presented several books and papers.

Richard Becher, Esq; interrogated.

Q. In what situation were you in Bengal, in December 1756? —— *A.* A member of the Council and Committee.

Q. When did you join Adm. Watson? —— *A.* I met him in Ballasore road.

Q. What time was Dacca taken? —— *A.* We surrendered 27th June 1756. I was chief of the factory.

Q. What passed, after you joined Adm. Watson, to the retaking of Calcutta? —— *A.* At the time we were at Fulta there were regular proceedings kept. I joined the President and gentlemen of Fulta some time in August 1756. Soon after this we had intelligence that Adm. Watson, with troops from Madrass, was coming to our assistance. When it was judged that they might be nearly expected, the Council deputed Mr Watts, myself, and Mr Macket, to meet the Admiral in Ballasore road. We did not meet him till December. He did not arrive before.

Q. By whom was Calcutta retaken? —— *A.* Mr Watson and the men of war proceeded up the river; troops were landed; but whether Adm. Watson or the forces took it, I cannot answer.

Q. Where was you when it was retaken? —— *A.* I was on board a ship that was following the squadron. The ships assisted in taking of it.

Q. Do you think, if Adm. Watson had not been there, you would have ever retaken Calcutta? —— *A.* I cannot answer; I am no judge. The Moors left Calcutta the 2d of January 1757. There was no capitulation.

Q. What number of troops landed? —— *A.* About 400 or 450, and 1700 or 1800 seapoys.

Q. By whom was Calcutta taken possession of? —— *A.* It was delivered over by Adm. Watson to Mr Drake.

Q. Do you remember the first idea of setting up Meer Jaffier, and deposing Serajah Dowla? —— *A.* About May 1757; but can't be positive.

Q. Do you remember that any money was stipulated to be given to the Select Committee, if that was brought about? —— *A.* My situation then confined me to Calcutta during 1757, 1758. and 1759; and therefore I cannot give any answers about transactions out of Calcutta. Some time after, Mr Watts, who was the agent of the Company at Muxadabad, wrote word, that Meer Jaffier would make some consideration to the army, navy, and others that should be instrumental in promoting his advancement to the Subahship, by way of donation, in case of success.

Q. Whom do you mean by others? —— *A.* As I understood it at that time, it was Mr Watts himself who was upon the spot at Muxadabad. I cannot recollect who was upon the spot besides. I first mentioned the reasonableness and propriety that the gentlemen of that Committee, who really set the whole machine in motion, should be likewise considered on that occasion, and in consequence Mr Watts was wrote to.

Q. To what effect was he wrote to? —— *A.* To the effect that I have mentioned; that as there were to be donations to the army, navy, &c. it was reasonable the other gentlemen should be considered. Mr Watts was wrote to accordingly; but the letter does not appear upon the public proceedings. I should conclude, that on the public service every thing is to be entered. This letter was not so considered. I speak of the Select Committee. It consisted of the President Mr Drake, Col. Clive, Mr Watts, Major Kilpatrick, Mr Charles Manningham, and myself. The Committee was appointed by the Court of Directors. Colonel Clive was taken in as second. So far from any particular sum being stipulated to my knowledge, that I did not know any thing of the sum till some time after Meer Jaffier was established in the Subahship. Some time after this there was an account sent to the Committee, that Meer Jaffier thought proper to make presents to some particular gentlemen. The Company wrote word, that they should not interfere in any private donations by the Nabob to

the Company's ſervants. What I know of was, to the Governor two lacks, and 80,000 rupees; to Col. Clive, the ſame; and to the reſt of the gentlemen, two lacks and 40 rupees each. The Admiral, I always underſtood, was conſidered, as Commander in Chief of the navy, in a ſeparate ſum, which I don't know. I eſteemed Col. Clive as a member of the Committee, and I don't eſteem Mr Watſon as belonging to it. I believe one gentleman of the Council in Bengal, Mr Bottom, did ſend a ſmall ſum to the repreſentatives of Adm. Watſon, but don't know what it was. I know of no ſtipulation for particular ſums. Each of the Council that was not a member of the Committee received a lack of rupees. The Council conſiſted of ſix or ſeven who were not of the Committee. An account was ſent in writing. It was a letter directed to the Governor; I do not know by whom it was ſigned, but believe it was by Mr Watts, Col. Clive, and Mr Mannyngham. I conſidered it as a private letter, and therefore apprehended it was not entered. I know of no other private donations. I have indeed heard of ſome, but cannot recollect from whom. I never diſcourſed with Mr Watts upon the ſubject.

Q. Do you know any thing of two treaties with Meer Jaffier of the ſame date in the courſe of the negotiation; one real, and the other fictitious? —— *A.* I ſhould apprehend, that the only treaties ſhould ſtand publicly on the Company's records. While this affair was upon the anvil, Mr Watts employed a Black merchant reſiding at Calcutta (Omichund), who inſiſted on having no leſs a ſum than twenty lacks of rupees from Meer Jaffier in caſe of ſucceſs. Mr Watts repreſented to the gentlemen in Calcutta, that Meer Jaffier was ſo averſe to allowing that ſum to Omichund, that he would rather all treaties ſhould be broken off than he ſhould conſent to it, or ſomething to that effect; and repreſented, that he himſelf believed that Omichund was acting a double part, and would deceive both the Engliſh and Jaffier. In conſequence of theſe repreſentations, it was judged by the gentlemen, that Omichund was no way meriting it, and therefore they did not inſiſt upon it; but that it was neceſſary, for the ſecurity and ſafety of the Company, to keep Omichund from the knowledge of it. In conſequence of which two papers were tranſmitted to Mr Watts, in one of which Omichund was mentioned, and in the other not, with a deſign to prevent the ill conſequences that might have enſued, if Omichund had got a notion that he was not to have the money. I believe the two papers were ſigned by Adm. Watſon and the gentlemen of the Committee.

Q. Did Adm. Watſon ſign the fictitious agreement? —— *A.* I think it was ſent to him to be ſigned, but don't know whether he ſigned it or not. I do not recollect whether they were tranſmitted to Adm. Watſon by writing, or by a meſſenger, or by whom.

Q. Did you at the time hear of Adm. Watſon's ſcrupling or refuſing to ſign? —— *A.* I do not recollect that I did.

Q. Do you know any thing of the additional article or treaty with Jaffier Ally Khan? —— *A.* I believe that or ſomething ſimilar. I don't recollect the circumſtance of tranſmitting the articles to the Directors. I think I heard, that Omichund inſiſted upon the ſum o five per cent. upon all the late Nabob's treaſures, excluſive of the twenty lacks; and threatened to betray the whole negotiation, if his demands were not complied with. I heard that Omichund had inſiſted. Mr Watts repreſented the apprehenſions he had of Omichund's betraying the negotiation, if he was not kept in the dark. I know of no letter from Mr Watts, ſaying he believed the Nabob's treaſures amounted to 40,000,000, and therefore diſſuading the Committee from agreeing to the giving five per cent. upon that ſum, but rather to give a ſpecific ſum. It is twenty-nine years ſince I firſt left England in the Company's ſervice.

(Withdrew.)

Mr Sykes (a member) interrogated.

In 1757 I was ſtationed at the factory called Caſſim Buſſar in Council. I don't know particularly the terms demanded by Omichund: but being on a viſit to Mr Watts, I found him under great anxiety. He took me aſide, and told me, that Omichund had been threatening to betray them to Serajah Dowlah, and that he would have them all murdered that night, unleſs he would give him ſome aſſurances that the ſum promiſed by Mr Watts ſhould be made good. Upon this viſit Mr Watts further ſaid, that he was under the greateſt anxiety how to counteract the deſigns of Omichund. I can ſo far ſay, that Omichund's conduct in the whole ſcene of that buſineſs

was

was always ſuſpected, and that he had ſpies upon Mr Watts's conduct. I apprehend, that nothing was reduced to paper at this time; but that it was only talked of by Omichund and Mr Watts. I believe it was only a verbal promiſe. Serajah Dowlah was at Muxadavad at that time, and was viſited frequently by Mr Watts. I was in the ſervice about twenty years, from 1749 to 1769.

Sir George Pococke interrogated.

I was preſent the latter end of March 1757 at Chandernagore. It ſurrendered to Adm. Watſon. I did not enter the river Bengal with Adm. Watſon. Chandernagore was garriſoned by officers and ſeamen; and in June a detachment of a lieutenant, ſeven midſhipmen, and fifty private men, were ſent to Lord Clive. The revolution could not certainly in my opinion have been brought about without the aſſiſtance of the King's ſhips then in the river. I do not recollect the number of the King's troops; I think there might be about 300. The Company's troops aſſiſted in taking Chandernagore.

Lord Clive interrogated.

When I returned to England in 1755, the firſt time, the Court of Directors ſolicited me to go out again. They obtained for me his Majeſty's commiſſion of Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed me Deputy-Governor of Fort St David, and to ſucceed to the government of Madraſs. But before I went to my government, they wiſhed me to undertake an expedition of great importance, provided Col. Scott, who had been ſtrongly recommended by the Duke of Cumberland, did not chuſe to undertake the expedition himſelf. The intent of the expedition was, to join the Morattoes at Bombay, and in conjunction with them to attack the French in the Subah of the Decan, for which I carried out three companies of the King's artillery, and three or four hundred of the King's troops. When I arrived at Bombay, the beginning of 1756, there was a truce between the two nations, and Col. Scott was dead. I found there Adm. Watſon and Sir George Pococke, with his ſquadron. It was thought that theſe troops ſhould not lie idle, and that there was a fair opportunity of taking Ghereah, a ſtrong fort, poſſeſſed by an Eaſtern prince (Angria), who upon all occaſions greatly diſtreſſed the Company. I commanded the land-forces on that expedition, and Mr Watſon commanded by ſea. We ſucceeded, and the prize-money amounted to 150,000 l. Although I commanded the land-forces by virtue of my office, I ſhared only as a captain of a man of war. Adm. Watſon thought my caſe ſo hard, that he very generouſly offered to make my ſhare equal to that of Sir George Pococke. I think myſelf as much obliged to him for the offer as if I had accepted it: but I declined the offer. After that I went to my deputy-government at Fort St David, about April 1756. In Auguſt 1756 I was ſoon called from thence to Madraſs, on the news of the capture of Calcutta. It was long debated by the Council, what force ſhould be ſent to retake Calcutta, and who ſhould command it. It was decided in my favour, and the wiſh of every officer that I ſhould go upon that expedition.

In the beginning of October the troops were ready; and then were received on board Adm. Watſon's ſquadron and other tranſports, about 700 Europeans belonging to the Company, and 1200 ſeapoys. There was likewiſe a detachment of 250 of Aldereron's regiment to ſerve as marines. We imbarked about the 15th of October. After we had been ſome time at ſea, a council was held on board Adm. Watſon's ſhip, to ſettle the diſtribution of prize-money; and it was propoſed, that it ſhould be ſettled upon the ſame plan as at Ghereah. I objected to it, becauſe I thought it bore too hard upon the military; and would not conſent to a diviſion of prize-money upon any other diviſion than of two equal parts; that one half ſhould go to the military, and the other to the navy. This was agreed to. We arrived at Ballaſore road early in December; and it was agreed that the ſquadron ſhould go up the river at Calcutta; and I look upon that attempt to go up the river to be as daring and meritorious an attempt as ever was made in his Majeſty's ſea-ſervice. We met with ſome ſlight obſtructions, till we approached near Calcutta. When the ſquadron came within a few miles of Calcutta, I deſired Adm. Watſon would give orders for landing the Company's troops. Accordingly they were landed, and at the ſame time the ſhips went by water, the troops went by land. The garriſon of Calcutta, upon the approach of the ſhips and land-forces, abandoned the fort after a few ſhots fired by the ſquadron, and a few returned by the fort. When I entered the fort at the head of the Com-

pany's troops, Capt Coote presented to me a commission from Adm. Watson, appointing him Governor of the fort. I denied any authority Adm. Watson had to appoint an inferior officer in the King's service Governor of the fort, and told Capt. Coote, if he disobeyed my orders, I would put him under an arrest. Capt. Coote obeyed, and desired leave to acquaint Adm. Watson with these particulars. Upon which Adm. Watson sent Capt. Speke to me, to know by what authority I took upon myself the command of the fort. I answered,—By the authority of his Majesty's commission, as being Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander in Chief of the land-forces. Capt. Speke went on board with that message. He returned, and brought for answer, That if I did not abandon the fort, I should be fired out. In answer, I said, I could not answer for the consequences, but that I would not abandon the fort. Upon which Capt. Latham was sent, and when the matter was talked over coolly, it was soon settled; for I told Capt. Speke and Capt. Latham repeatedly, if Adm. Watson would come and command himself, I had no manner of objection. Adm. Watson did come on shore. I delivered the keys of the garrison into his hands, and he delivered them to the Governor and Council of Calcutta.

I was sent to Madrass with a power independent of the Governor and Council of Calcutta. I commanded in Bengal as the King's officer and the Company's both. The King's troops, when on shore, were under me. I was Commander in Chief of the Company's forces in Bengal, by a commission from the Governor and Council of Madrass, on my setting out on that expedition. The Governor and Council of Madrass looked on the government of Calcutta as annihilated. They thought, if I had not the independent command, the Governor and Council of Bengal would retain the troops which they thought necessary should return to Madrass. I took the command as a military officer. The Governor and Council of Calcutta put their troops under my orders. When I came to examine into the state of the fort, I found it not defensible. It had no ditch. The bastions did not deserve the name of bastions. The flat was surrounded by houses within forty yards of the walls, which commanded the fortifications. I suggested to the Governor and Council the necessity of destroying them, and making a ditch round the fort without delay; and I was convinced that a defensive war would prove destructive. I desired Adm. Watson would land the King's troops to reinforce those of the Company. Great part of the forces that went out from Madrass upon this expedition, were not arrived. The Admiral landed the ships forces, amounting to 250 men, and those added to the Company's, might make 700 Europeans, and 1200 seapoys. With these troops we took the field at about four miles from Calcutta. We incamped in a strong situation, and intrenched ourselves in expectation of Serajah Dowlah and his army, who were upon their march to Calcutta. Serajah Dowlah in a few days arrived, passed within about half a mile of our camp, and incamped his army at the back of Calcutta. At the same time that he was marching to his ground, he made offers of treaty, and intimated to me by letters, that he wished to conclude a peace with the East-India company. He incamped about six o'clock in the evening at the back of Calcutta. By this time the terror of his march had frightened away all the natives; and I saw, that if something was not done, the squadron and land-forces would soon be starved out of the country. I sent Mr Walsh and Mr Scrafton to the Nabob about seven that evening. They returned about eleven, and assured me, they thought the Nabob was not sincere in his intentions for peace, and that he meant treachery. I went immediately on board Adm. Watson's ship, and represented to him the necessity of attacking the Nabob without delay; and desired the assistance of 4 or 500 sailors to carry the ammunition, and draw the artillery; which he assented to. The sailors were landed about one o'clock in the morning. About two the troops were under arms, and about four they marched to the attack of the Nabob's camp. It was my intention to have seized his cannon, and attacked his head quarters; but when day-light appeared, there arose so thick a fog, that it was impossible for the army to see three yards before them, which continued till we had marched through the whole army. I cannot ascertain the loss the enemy suffered; but it was reported to be very considerable. Our loss amounted to about 150 killed and wounded. We continued

tinued our march to the fort, where the troops were allowed an hour to reſt, and then ordered back to camp. In the evening Serajah Dowlah and his army decamped, and got to about eight or ten miles from us. He ſent a letter to me and Adm. Watſon, that he deſired to treat with us. Upon which it was agreed to receive his propoſals without delay; and a treaty was concluded, which is upon the Company records. The reaſon it was not more advantageous than it was, we had juſt received advice of a war with France; and the French had within the garriſon of Chandernagore almoſt as many Europeans as we had in the field; and if they had joined Serajah Dowlah before the concluſion of the peace, we muſt have been undone; for there wanted only ſome intelligent perſon to adviſe him not to fight at all, and we ſhould have been ruined.

While this treaty was carrying on, the French ſent a deputation to propoſe a neutrality. It was long debated whether a neutrality ſhould be accepted of. Serajah Dowlah forbid us to attack the French, and declared, if we did, he would become our enemy. I had no doubt but he would become our enemy the firſt opportunity that offered, and that he meant with their aſſiſtance to drive us out of Bengal. He ſupplied them with money publicly, and ſent 1500 men to be ready to give them their aſſiſtance. During this time we received a reinforcement of troops from Bombay. It was taken into conſideration by the Committee, whether we ſhould undertake the attack of Chandernagore at the riſk of diſpleaſing the Nabob, and having his army to encounter. The members of the Committee were, Mr Drake, myſelf, Major Kilpatrick, and Mr Becher. — Mr Becher gave his opinion for a neutrality. Major Kilpatrick for a neutrality. I gave my opinion for the attack of the place. Mr Drake gave an opinion that no body could make any thing of. Major Kilpatrick then aſked me, whether I thought the forces and ſquadron could attack Chandernagore and the Nabob's army at the ſame time? I ſaid, I thought we could: upon which Major Kilpatrick deſired to withdraw his opinion, and to be of mine. — We voted Mr Drake's no opinion at all; and myſelf and Major Kilpatrick being the majority, a letter was wrote to Adm. Watſon, deſiring him to co-operate in the attack on Chandernagore. — The land-forces marched firſt, and beſet the place, made themſelves maſters of the outworks, and erected two batteries, one about 220 yards from the walls, of ſix 32 pounders, and another of three 32 pounders, about 150 yards from the walls.--By this time the ſquadron came up the river; they ſurmounted difficulties that I believe no other ſhips could have done; and it is impoſſible for me to do the officers of the ſquadron juſtice upon that occaſion. — The place ſurrendered to them, and it was in a great meaſure taken by them; but I do believe that the place would have been taken by the army, if the ſquadron had not come up: it muſt have fallen into our hands, but not ſo ſoon. I muſt ſay, that I think, if the land-forces and ſeapoys could have been landed in Calcutta, every event which has happened would have happened without the aſſiſtance of the fleet. After Chandernagore was reſolved to be attacked, I repeatedly ſaid to the Committee, as well as to others, that we could not ſtop there, but muſt go further; that having eſtabliſhed ourſelves by force, and not by the conſent of the Nabob, he would endeavour by force to drive us out again; we had numberleſs proofs of his intentions, many upon record, and I did ſuggeſt to Adm. Watſon and Sir George Pococke, as well as to the Committee, the neceſſity of a revolution. — Mr Watſon and the gentlemen of the Committee agreed upon the neceſſity of it; and the management of that revolution was, with conſent of the Committee, left to Mr Watts and me.— Mr Watts was reſident at Muxadabad; he correſponded with me in cipher, and I ſent the intelligence to the Governor and Committee, and Mr Watſon was always conſulted, but declined being a member of that Committee.

Great diſſatisfaction ariſing among Serajah Dowlah's troops, a favourable opportunity offered, and Meer Jaffier was pitched upon to be the perſon to place in the room of Serajah Dowlah; in conſequence of which a treaty was formed, which, among others, conſiſted of the following articles: That 1,200,000l. ſhould be given to the Company, 600,000l. to the European ſufferers, 600,000l. to the navy and army, about 250,000l. to the natives of the place, and about 100,000l. to the Armenians. — When this was ſettled, I remember that Mr Becher ſuggeſted to the Committee, that he

he thought that Committee, who managed the great machine of government, was intitled to ſome conſideration, as well as the navy and army. In conſequence of which, Mr Watts was wrote to upon the ſubject. But what that conſideration was, I never knew, till after the battle of Plaſſey; and when I was informed of it by Mr Watts, I thought it too much, and propoſed that the Council ſhould have a ſhare in it.—The ſums received, I believe, were as Mr Becher has ſtated. Upon this being known, Mr Watſon applied, ſaying, that he was intitled to a ſhare in that money. I agreed in opinion with the gentlemen when this application was made, that Mr Watſon was not one of the Committee, but at the ſame time did juſtice to his ſervices, and propoſed to the gentlemen to contribute as much as would make his ſhare equal to the Governor's and mine. About three or four conſented to it; the reſt would not: I ſent the proportion of the ſhare I had received ſome years ago.—The heirs of Adm. Watſon filed a bill in chancery, wherein it was ſet forth as a right. I denied that right; but never had any objection to add my proportion to the reſt, if that claim was withdrawn: the money was paid by inſtalments in the ſame proportion as to the navy and army; I ſent my proportion of the firſt inſtalment to Mr Pococke for Adm. Watſon. The law ſuit dropt, and I have heard no more of it ſince.

At this time there were no covenants exiſting, the Company's ſervants were at liberty to receive preſents, they always had received them, and my idea of preſents were as follows: When they are received as the price of ſervices to the nation, to the Company, and to that prince who beſtows thoſe preſents; when they are not exacted from him by compulſion; when he is in a ſtate of independence, and can do with his money what he pleaſes, and they are not received to the diſadvantage of the Company, I hold preſents ſo received not diſhonourable: but when they are received from a dependent prince, when they are received for no ſervices whatever, and when they are not received voluntarily, I hold the receipt of ſuch preſents diſhonourable. I never made the leaſt ſecret of thoſe I have received. I acquainted the Court of Directors with it; and they, who are my maſters, and were the only perſons who had a right to object to my receiving thoſe preſents, approved of it.

His Lordſhip then read to the Committee the following extract from a printed pamphlet, intitled, *A letter to the proprietors of the Eaſt-India ſtock from Lord Clive*, together with two letters thereunto annexed. "Every thing being agreed on between Meer Jaffier and the Secret Committee, we marched the army to meet the Nabob; whom we entirely defeated. His death followed ſoon after, and Meer Jaffier was in a few days in poſſeſſion of the government, and of a revenue of three millions and a half Sterling per ann.—The one half of the Secret Committee being then preſent at the capital, and a report made by the Nabob's miniſters of the ſtate of the treaſury, it was ſettled, that half the ſum ſtipulated by treaty ſhould be paid in three months, and the other half in three years, all conditionally that we ſupported him in his government.—The Nabob then, agreeable to the known and uſual cuſtom of Eaſtern princes, made preſents both to thoſe of his own court, and to ſuch of the Engliſh who by their rank and abilities had been inſtrumental in the happy ſucceſs of ſo hazardous an enterpriſe, ſuitable to the rank and dignity of a great prince. I was one among the many who benefited by his favour; I never ſought to conceal it, but declared publicly in my letters to the Secret Committee of the India Directors, that the Nabob's generoſity had made my fortune eaſy, and that the Company's welfare was now my only motive for ſtaying in India. What injuſtice was this to the Company? They could expect no more than what was ſtipulated in the treaty. Or what injunction was I under to refuſe a preſent from him who had the power to make me one, as the reward of honourable ſervices?" I know of none. I had ſurely myſelf a particular claim, by having devoted myſelf to the Company's military ſervice, and neglected all commercial advantages. What reaſon can there be given, or what pretence could the Company have to expect, that I, after having riſked my life ſo often in their ſervice, ſhould deny myſelf the only honourable opportunity that ever offered of acquiring a fortune, without prejudice to them, who, it is evident, could not have had more by my having had leſs? When the Company had acquired a million and a half Sterling, and a revenue of 100,000l. per ann. from the ſucceſs of their forces under my command; when

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ample reſtoration had been made to thoſe whoſe fortunes had ſuffered by the calamity of Calcutta; and when individuals had, in conſequence of that ſucceſs, acquired large eſtates; what would the world have ſaid, had I come home, and reſted upon the generoſity of the preſent Court of Directors? It is well known to every gentleman in Bengal, that the honour of my country and the intereſt of the Company were the principles that governed all my actions; and that had I only taken the advantageous opportunities that preſented themſelves by my being Commander in Chief, and at the head of a victorious army, and what by the cuſtom of that country I was intitled to, the jaghire itſelf, great as it is, would have been an object ſcarce worth my conſideration.

The city of Muxadavad is as extenſive, populous, and rich, as the city of London; with this difference, that there are individuals in the firſt poſſeſſing infinitely greater property than any in the laſt city. Theſe, as well as every other man of property, made me the greateſt offers; which nevertheleſs are uſual upon ſuch occaſions, and what they expected would have been required; and had I accepted theſe offers, I might have been in poſſeſſion of millions which the preſent Court of Directors could not have diſpoſſeſſed me of. But preferring the reputation of the Engliſh nation, the intereſt of the Nabob, and the advantage of the Company, to all pecuniary conſiderations, I refuſed all offers that were made me, not only then, but to the laſt hour of my continuance in the Company's ſervice in Bengal; and do challenge friend or enemy to bring one ſingle inſtance of my being influenced by intereſted motives to the Company's diſadvantage, or to do any act that could reflect diſhonour to my country or the Company in any one action of my adminiſtration, either as Governor or Commanding Officer. I little expected ever to have had my conduct impeached, or to have received ſuch treatment from the Court of Directors, eſpecially after the many public and honourable teſtimonies of approbation I had received.

Copy of the Company's letter to Col. Clive, March 8. 1758.

"SIR, Our ſentiments of gratitude for the many great ſervices you have rendered to this Company, together with the thanks of the General Court, have been hitherto conveyed through the channel of our general letters; but the late extraordinary and unexpected revolution in Bengal, in which you have had ſo great a ſhare of action both in the cabinet and in the field, merits our more particular regard; and we do accordingly embrace this opportunity of returning you our moſt ſincere and hearty thanks for the zeal, good conduct, and intrepidity, which you have ſo eminently exerted on this glorious occaſion, as well as for the great and ſolid advantages reſulting therefrom to the Eaſt-India Company. We earneſtly wiſh your health may permit your continuance in India for ſuch further term as will give you an opportunity of ſecuring the foundation you have laid, as likewiſe to give your aſſiſtance in putting the Company's mercantile and civil affairs on a proper and advantageous footing, upon the plans now tranſmitted. For this purpoſe, as well as in conſideration of your eminent ſervices, we have appointed you Governor and Preſident of Fort William in Bengal, and its dependencies, in the manner mentioned in the general letter by this conveyance, to which we have annexed an additional allowance of 1000l. a-year, as a teſtimony of our great regard for you."

The Company's general letter to Bengal, March 8. 1758.

"In our letter of the 3d inſtant, we lamented the ſituation of the many unhappy people who had loſt their property on the capture of Fort William, and had no relief from the treaty concluded with the late Nabob: in compaſſion to their ſufferings, we recommended your applying to him on their behalf for relief, if you had the leaſt probability of ſucceeding. It is with great pleaſure we find, that the late happy revolution, and your care, have procured what we had very little reaſon to expect from the late Nabob, — a grant from the preſent Nabob of ſuch large ſums to make good the loſſes of the ſeveral inhabitants, as we are ſatisfied are much more than ſufficient to indemnify them, even with intereſt thereon. Although the Nabob gives the Company a crore of rupees, yet when the immenſe expence of maintaining the ſettlement at Fulta, the military charges of our troops from Fort St George and Bombay, and the hazards

thoſe preſidencies have been expoſed to, by drawing them off from thence, the charges of fortifications and rebuildings, replacing ſtores, increaſe of our garriſon, the loſs of a ſeaſon's inveſtments, if not more, and many other obvious particulars, are taken into the accounts, it will appear, that the Company will ſtill be conſiderable ſufferers; it is highly reaſonable, therefore, if the ſeveral inhabitants are paid out of the money ſtipulated in the treaty with the Nabob for that purpoſe, the full amount of their reſpective loſſes, together with the intereſt thereon, that all the ſurplus ſhould be applied to the Company's uſe. We ſhall expect to hear that you have acted in this manner, and that ſuch ſurplus has been accordingly depoſited in our cash; and we direct that you may obſerve this as a rule for your conduct in the diſtribution of any further ſums of money on this account. We do not intend by this to break in upon any ſums of money which have been given by the Nabob to particular perſons, by way of free gift or gratuity for their ſervices; it is the ſurplus of the ſums we mean, which are agreed to be paid by the Nabob in the 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the treaty with him. It is thought proper here to acquaint you, that ſuch ſurpluſes, whatever they are, we purpoſe to expend in ſuch a manner, as will tend to the general utility and ſecurity of the ſettlement: they are therefore to be reſerved for our farther orders; and you are hereby directed to tranſmit us for our information exact accounts of every perſon's loſs, whether Engliſh or other inhabitants, on the late capture of Fort William, and what has been paid to each of them in particular, by way of indemnification for the ſame, out of the money granted by the Nabob for that purpoſe."

As to the fictitious treaty, when Mr Watts had nearly accompliſhed the means of carrying the revolution into execution, he acquainted me by letter, that a freſh difficulty had ſtarted; that Omichund had inſiſted upon five per cent. upon all the Nabob's treaſures, and thirty lacks in money; and threatened, if he did not comply with that demand, he would immediately acquaint Serajah Dowlah with what was going on, and Mr Watts ſhould be put to death.—When I received this advice, I thought art and policy was warrantable in defeating the purpoſes of ſuch a villain, and I myſelf formed the plan of the fictitious treaty, to which the Committee conſented. It was ſent to Adm. Watſon, who objected to the ſigning of it, but, to the beſt of my remembrance, gave the gentleman who carried it (Mr Luſhington) leave to ſign his name upon it. I never made any ſecret of it; I think it warrantable in ſuch a caſe, and would do it again a hundred times. I had no intereſted motive in doing it; I did it with a deſign of diſappointing the expectations of a rapacious man.—I never heard that Mr Watts had made a promiſe to Omichund of any money directly or indirectly: when I was laſt abroad, the ſame account was given, which is entered in the public proceedings. Omichund was employed only as an agent to Mr Watts, as having moſt knowledge of Serajah Dowlah's court, and had a commiſſion to deal with three or four more of the court. Omichund's only chance of obtaining retribution was depending on this treaty. I don't believe that Omichund was perſonally known to Meer Jaffier but through Mr Watts. When we marched, Meer Jaffier had promiſed, that he and his ſon would join us with a large force at Cutwa: when we arrived there, we ſaw no appearance of force to join us, but received a letter from Meer Jaffier, informing me, that the Nabob had ſuſpected his deſign, and made him ſwear on the Koran, that he would not act againſt him; and therefore he could not give us the promiſed aſſiſtance; but that when we met Serajah Dowlah in the field, he would then act: at the ſame time Omichund received two or three letters from the Nabob's camp, that the affair was diſcovered, and that Meer Jaffier and the Nabob were one. I was much puzzled: for I thought it extremely hazardous, to paſs a river which is only fordable in one place, march 150 miles up the country, and riſk a battle, when, if a defeat enſued, we ſhould not one man of us have returned to tell it. In this ſituation I called a council of war, and the queſtion I put was, Whether we ſhould croſs the river, and attack Serajah Dowlah with our own forces or not, or wait for further intelligence? Every member gave their opinion againſt the attack till we had received further intelligence, except Capt. Coote and Grant. It was the only council of war ever I held in my life; and if I had abided by that council, it would have been the ruin of the Eaſt-

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India Company. After about twenty-four hours mature conſideration, I took upon myſelf to break through this opinion of the council, and ordered the army to croſs the river. I don't recollect any memorial from Capt. Coote on that occaſion, nor was he of rank ſufficient at this time to have any influence upon my conduct; whatever I did upon that occaſion, I did without receiving advice from any one. —— Adjourned.

Martis, 28° die Aprilis, 1772.

Mr Moreton (purſuant to order) preſented ſeveral books and papers.

Lord Clive. Calcutta was taken by Serajah Dowla in June 1756, upon the pretence of a black merchant being protected by the Engliſh. Mr Watts was about two or three months employed in the negotiation of the revolution. The correſpondence was carried on entirely between myſelf and Mr Watts: do not know exactly the amount of the treaſure of Serajah Dowla, but believe about three or four millions. The final terms of the agreement between Meer Jaffier and Mr Watts, were not agreed upon till a few days before the march of the army. Mr Luſhington was the perſon who ſigned Admiral Watſon's name to the fictitious treaty by my order.

Mr Walſh. Myſelf and Mr Luſhington went together to Calcutta with the treaty. There is a letter from Colonel Clive, which was carried by me and Mr Luſhington from the French gardens, where the army then lay, to the committee. Returned with the treaties ſigned in the evening. Cannot recollect whether I went to Admiral Watſon. Do not now recollect the whole tranſaction. Only recollect that the treaties were ſent, and brought back again. My idea has always been, that Mr Watſon refuſed to ſign the fictitious treaty, but permitted Mr Luſhington to do it for him. The fictitious treaty was called *Lal Coggelee*, from being wrote on red paper. I remember Omichund was very earneſt in his inquiry after that particular paper, after the Nabob was put upon the Maſnut.

Lord Clive. All the letters in cipher that paſſed between Mr Watts and myſelf, are not entered in the country-correſpondence, or any where elſe. I have got ſome of the letters, but do not know whether I have the letter where mention is made of Omichund's demand of five per cent. on the treaſures, and thirty lacks. The fictitious treaty, to the beſt of my remembrance, ſtated thirty lacks and five per cent. upon the treaſures; it might be fifty lacks for what I know. I believe the letter relating to the donation to the army and navy, is entered or mentioned in one of my letters. Don't recollect what I paid to the heirs of Adm. Watſon.

I wrote to the Select Committee in England, ſtating donations to the navy and army, but not the donation to the Committee. I wrote a private letter to Mr Payne, (then chairman), in which I mentioned the donation to the Committee. I mentioned in my general letter, that the Nabob's bounty had made my fortune eaſy. Know of no ſtipulation by Mr Watts for fifty lacks, or any other ſum, beſides the donation to the army and navy, and Select Committee; if there was any ſuch, it was without my conſent or knowledge. I have been informed, that Serajah Dowla fled, and took ſhelter in a Faikeir's houſe, whoſe noſe and ears he had cut off upon a former occaſion. There was a brother of Meer Jaffier's at Rajamuhl, a ſmall diſtance from the place where he took refuge. This Faikeir ſent immediate notice to his brother, that he had Serajah Dowla in his houſe, and he would keep him there till he could ſeize him. The Nabob's brother immediately ſet out with a few attendants, and ſeized him. He was brought from thence to the city, and immediately put to death by Meerham, Meer Jaffier's ſon, as it is ſaid without the father's knowledge. I knew nothing of it till the next day; when the Nabob made me acquainted with it, and apologized for his conduct, by ſaying that he had raiſed a mutiny among his troops. This is all I know of the matter. Don't recollect whether Mr Luſhington brought the fictitious treaty back with Mr Watſon's name to it. To the beſt of my remembrance, Mr Luſhington told me, that Admiral Watſon gave him leave to ſign his name to the fictitious treaty. Don't recollect whether Mr Watſon's ſeal was put to the fictitious treaty. I believe that Mr Watſon's name and a ſeal was put to both the treaties, before they were diſpatched to Mr Watts. Am not certain whether Mr Luſhington ſigned it in my preſence at Calcutta, or the French gardens. Roy Dulub did not receive five per cent. on all the money paid, but on ſome of it, particularly not on that which was paid

to the army and navy. He was one of the Nabob's Generals.

Q. What might be the particular value in money or jewels received by your Lordship, and such other gentlemen as you may recollect?

A. I received about sixteen lacks of rupees clear, after deducting commission and all other articles; I received no jewels, but all in money. I believe Mr Watts might receive alltogether about eight lacks, Mr Walsh about five lacks; there are three or four more, but can't recollect the sums: I think Mr Scrafton had two lacks, but am not certain. These donations were given exclusive of the sums stipulated for the gentlemen of the Committee, Council, Army, and Navy. The share I received, as Commander in Chief, amounted to about two lacks. Major Kilpatrick, I believe, had about three or four lacks, exclusive of the sum stipulated for the Army and Committee. Mr Lushington had something very trifling, about fifty thousand rupees; Captain Grafy of Aldereron's regiment had one lack.

As to the thirteenth article of the treaty with Meer Jaffier, never recollected, till I was last in India, that there was a thirteenth article; twelve only appearing in the Directors book; I saw no more at the India-house, or in Mr Scrafton's book. I then understood that particular article had been suppressed by Mr Vansittart, in order, as I apprehend, that Mr Vansittart might justify his proceedings in the second revolution, as the Company stood bound by that article in alliance with Meer Jaffier.

I acknowledge writing to the Directors on December 13, 1762, that there was no such article to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Whether these presents were paid at the time? —— *A.* No — by instalments.

Q. At what time did it become necessary for Mr Vansittart to suppress the thirteenth article? —— *A.* Upon the affair of the Dutch — the court of Directors inquired whether there was a thirteenth article, and Mr Vansittart suppressed it, as I suppose.

Mr Walsh interrogated.

The thirteenth article is the only one binding upon the English, and the only three that could have been (properly) signed by them. I imagine the copy of it was neglected to be taken in the treaty sent home. The treaty without it is [illegible] in the Select-Committee proceedings, as a translation from the Persian. The twelve articles are all in Persian, and only the thirteenth in English. The English signed Persian articles as far as twelve, which were prefixed to the English articles.

With respect to the thirteenth article, some little time after a publication of Mr Vansittart's, in which he had treated the thirteenth article as never having subsisted, I had a conversation with that gentleman, at which time I shewed him the words of that thirteenth article, and he confessed his knowledge that that article did subsist. I by no means charge Mr Vansittart with having suppressed that article, for I do believe that no copy of it did remain among the Company's papers at Calcutta. I looked over Lord Clive's papers; there I saw a copy of the treaty, with the thirteenth article in Mr Lushington's writing. I acquainted Mr Rous and the deputy Chairman with the thirteenth article.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *Blackheath, July* 10. 1772.

I Have found the following receipt of great service in preventing the flies from destroying the seedling-leaves of turneps, cabbages, savoys, flax, and other vegetables.

Mix one ounce of flour of brimstone with three pounds of turnep-seed daily, for three days successively, in an earthen glased pot, and keep it covered close; stirring all together well at each fresh addition, that the seed may be the more tainted by the sulphur; then sow it as usual on one acre of ground; and let the weather come wet or dry, it will keep the fly off till the third or fourth seedling-leaf is formed; and by this time they will all be somewhat bitterish, and consequently very much out of danger of this little black flying insect, which in summer time of the year, may be sometimes seen in swarms on the wing near the ground, searching for and settling on fresh bites, till they ruin thousands of acres in some seasons, by lying and residing under the little clods of earth all night, and during the day following. — At this time of the year the above flies are become particularly troublesome: the farmer who uses this remedy, will find he may employ it effectually for less than sixpence an acre expence.

RUSTICUS.

PRO-

A Motion was made, April 3. by Sir Harry Houghton, That the diſſenting clergy be exempted from ſubſcribing the thirty-nine articles of the church of England, as ſet forth in a printed caſe, which they delivered in to the Houſe. As this motion was conſidered by the oppoſers of the former petition of a body of the clergy [69.] as an obſtinate and ſpecious continuation of that buſineſs, the debate upon it was very warm, though ſhort. Sir Harry accompanied his motion with a ſhort ſpeech, the purport of which was, That a divine and excluſive right belonged to man, as a free agent, to judge for himſelf in religious matters.

Sir Roger Newdigate ſtood up againſt the motion, and combated ſome of the arguments. He allowed, indeed, that he believed the motives which urged the diſſenters to pray for a more extenſive toleration, were ſuch only as were highly laudable, and conſiſtent with the wiſhes of good men; he granted alſo, that their caſe demanded further relief; but lamented the neceſſity there was for refuſing it, becauſe a total exemption from ſubſcription would involve the church in confuſion, and throw open her doors to new abſurdities and irregularities. He did not doubt that the diſſenters had tender conſciences, and he felt for them; but the churchmen had tender conſciences too, and it was his duty to feel for them too; that theſe, (the churchmen), beſides being much more numerous than the diſſenters, were equally reſpectable; that they would certainly take the alarm, and, as a ſuperior body, claim a prior regard from the legiſlature. The diſſenters, he ſaid, by their conduct, reſembled the boy in the fable, who thruſt his hand into the fig-jar, and, by graſping too many, was unable to pull it out again. It was thus with the diſſenters; they had graſped too much: inſtead of an application for a total exemption from ſubſcription, they ought to have requeſted a mitigation of the ſtatutes now in force. Beſides, he obſerved, the ſtrict meaning of the acts now unrepealed being either totally overlooked, with reſpect to the clergy, or at fartheſt but very little inſiſted on by the executive body, the propoſed regulations were rendered totally unneceſſary; for it was no hardſhip, either on the miniſters or ſchoolmaſters of the diſſenting body, to ſubſcribe the articles, to qualify them for commencing teachers, ſince ſuch ſubſcription by no means impoſed an obligation to make them become teachers; that the propoſed regulations would pave the way for the increaſe of Preſbyterianiſm, — in all ages the avowed and reſolute foe of monarchical government; and that, for theſe reaſons, though no man was a warmer friend of political and religious freedom, he muſt give his voice againſt it on the preſent occaſion, for he ſaw and dreaded the conſequences.

Sir Roger was anſwered by Mr Montague; who obſerved, That he hoped to find a plea for the general principles of toleration unneceſſary in the eighteenth century; that the argument adduced by the laſt gentleman for retaining ſubſcription, appeared to him abſolute for taking it away, viz. the neceſſity that ſubjected government not to enforce the laws then unrepealed, for the ſeverity of the penalties argued for their repeal; that the ſecurity of freemen was too ſacred to be truſted to the diſcretion of judges; that, however equitable this diſcretion might be found, ſtill the diſſenters were liable to proſecution through avariciouſneſs or envy; that Dr Doddridge, a learned and pious man, who kept an academy in a town which he had once the honour to repreſent, was perſecuted by an illiberal action of this nature; and that, if the proſecution had been ſucceſsful, not only he, but the youth of his academy, would have been injured in a great degree. He added, that the charges brought againſt the Preſbyterians for their connection with the wars of the laſt centuries were not founded upon equity; that they had juſt reaſons for arming themſelves againſt a tyrannical king; and that, even ſuppoſing they had at that time been miſled by prejudices, it was unfair to tax the children with the ſins of the fathers.

Theſe arguments were ſeconded by the Hon. Mr George Onſlow; who ſaid, That the preſent act of toleration did not merit that title; that the penalties injoined in it were equally rigid with ſome puniſhments of the inquiſition; and that, were they put in force, they would be equal to church-perſecution, which always increaſed, inſtead of reducing the object of it. So well convinced was

he (he added) of the propriety of granting relief in the matter of ſubſcription, that, in a ſimilar caſe, he would not heſitate to give his vote for extending of toleration even to Jews and Papiſts, were they not by principle the determined foes of our conſtitution and country. Convinced therefore as he was, that the preſent application of the diſſenters was founded ſolely upon liberty and conſcience, he was for the motion.

It was urged by Mr Conſtantine Phipps, That a variety of opinions in religion was the ſupport of the church, as the ſame in politics was the ſupport of government; and that, as hardly any two perſons were ſtrictly of the ſame opinion in religious matters, he was for a free and univerſal toleration; that an obedience to the laws of the realm was a ſufficient teſt of principles, for that the man who was a dutiful ſubject, would never be an undutiful teacher; that the diſſenters had always proved themſelves a free, loyal, and dutiful body; and that, even when the ſecond James had endeavoured to flatter them into an union with the Papiſts, they treated the monarch with the utmoſt contempt; and that ſuch well-tried virtue merited a reward. This queſtion, he ſaid, was materially different from that introduced formerly by part of the clergy; that theſe, as members of the eſtabliſhed church, were bound by every tie of honour and duty to obey its rules and laws; but that the diſſenters were only praying to be diſengaged from ties, which were foreign to their principles and inſtitutions.

Lord Clare alſo replied to ſome of the arguments advanced by Sir Roger Newdigate; in particular, he made a comparaſon of England with France, in that inſtance where the penalties enacted by the religious ſtatutes are ſuffered to lie dormant. He ſaid, that if you interrogate a Frenchman concerning the cruelty of their laws againſt heretics, i. e. diſſenters; he will deſire you to conſider, whether your own laws are not equally cruel. If you reply, that they are never enforced; Nor are ours enforced, he will rejoin. While a man is a good ſubject, what has government to do with his faith? But as theſe indulgencies are merely diſcretionary, it is to be wiſhed they were placed upon a more ſure and determined footing.

Such were the arguments uſed in favour of this motion by the friends of it; and theſe were followed by ſpeakers equally eloquent, and arguments equally powerful. But as ſome of theſe had been uſed upon a former occaſion, and were now only repeated, we will paſs them over, and conclude this debate with the ſubſtance of Mr Edmund Burke's ſpeech.

This gentleman began by obſerving, That as he had the pleaſure of ſeeing all parties tend to an agreement in the caſe then before them, he thought it his duty to endeavour to cement the union as ſoon as poſſible. There are two objections made (continues he) againſt granting the diſſenters the deſired toleration, or exemption from ſubſcription. Firſt, ſuch a ſtep is repreſented as dangerous to the ſtate; and, ſecondly, it is held to be ruinous to the church. If then I ſhew, that it is in neither of theſe points to be dreaded, I hope this meaſure will be unanimouſly embraced, and will come with infinitely more weight and authority into the world.

Firſt, then, it is not dangerous to the ſtate. If it were, who can perſuade himſelf, that thoſe wiſe and active miniſters, whoſe buſineſs it is to watch over the intereſts of the community, and who have given this Houſe ſuch weighty reaſons for believing, that they never ſlumber nor ſleep, but conſtantly attend the helm; who, I ſay, can perſuade himſelf, that, if the ſtate were in the leaſt danger, they would now be abſent? The Noble Lord who poſſeſſes, and deſerves, ſo much the attention of the Houſe, would certainly not have deſerted his ſtation, nor left the political veſſel to be toſſed and buffeted without a rudder, without a pilot, were the leaſt ſtorm to be apprehended. His eagle eyes would have foreſeen, and prevented the evil. But why do I ſay, that he would have watched over the public weal? He has not forgot his duty; he has appointed a deputy *, who worthily ſupplies his place; and long, very long, may he enjoy his office: he is worthy of his employer. He now ſits in Moſes's chair, and officially expounds the law and the prophets. I hope, therefore, that the Honourable Gentleman who oppoſed the motion, will allow, that the ſtate can be in no jeopardy, as thoſe who have been found more infallible than the Pope and his Cardinals have not been in the leaſt alarmed.

* George Onſlow.

Part

Part the firſt being ſettled, I hope, to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, proceed we now to part the ſecond: in which we will ſhew, that the church is not endangered by the motion. And here let me obſerve, that as the law now ſtands, the diſſenters are not obliged to ſign but thirty-five articles and a half, which are not peculiar to the church of England. The diſtinctive doctrines of the Anglican church are contained in the articles which they are not to ſign. Hence the preſent mode of ſubſcription injoins the obſervance of the principles of the church of Geneva, and leaves out entirely what is peculiar to the church of England. For what purpoſe then continue this abſurd mode of ſubſcription, which contributes rather to the propagation of Preſbyterianiſm than to the eſtabliſhment of the national religion? The Honourable Gentleman who oppoſed the motion, ſays, that the church was a reſpectable body, and that their ſatisfaction ought to be ſtudied as much as that of the Preſbyterians. I own it; and it is for that reaſon I would aboliſh a ſubſcription, which does the church more harm than good, as it only binds men to the obſervance of the tenets of Geneva, and exempts them from paying the leaſt attention to the diſtinctive doctrines of the Engliſh church. The oppoſer of the queſtion is willing to grant them a toleration to a certain extent; that is, as far as their tenets correſpond with thoſe of the church of England. But ſurely this is not ſound logic; for the very principle of toleration is, that you will tolerate, not thoſe who agree with you in opinion, but thoſe whoſe religious notions are totally different. For what merit is there, I beſeech you, in tolerating your own doctrines? None at all. Chriſtian charity conſiſts in allowing others a latitude of opinion, in putting a reſtraint upon your own mind, and in not ſuffering the zeal of the Lord's houſe abſolutely to eat you up. The diſſenters do not deſire to partake of the emoluments of the church; their ſole aim is, to procure liberty of conſcience. If you do not grant this indulgence, you in effect ſay, Gentlemen, you ſhall ſay grace in our way, but you ſhall not taſte a morſel of our meat. Can ſuch an abſurd, ſuch a partial inſtitution, be deemed a toleration? It is impoſſible; and I therefore hope, that the Houſe will be unanimous in granting the requeſt of the diſſenters in its fulleſt extent.

Theſe are the principal arguments of Mr Burke's ſpeech, of which Sir George Saville teſtified his hearty approbation. This was followed by a ſhort ſpeech by Sir William Dolben, in which he informed the Houſe, that he could not conceive what the motion meant, unleſs it was to root out the Chriſtian religion entirely from the nation; that the firſt of the articles taught us there was but one God, but he feared ſome of the ſupporters of this wicked motion ſaid in their hearts there was no God. This ſpeech was anſwered only by a ſmile round the Houſe; and the queſtion being put, all the Houſe, except Sir Roger Newdigate and Sir William Dolben, were unanimous for the motion. A bill was accordingly ordered in for that purpoſe.

Theſe are the chief particulars of the firſt debate on this intereſting ſubject; on which, perhaps, we cannot beſtow a finer eulogy, than that the friends of it defended it with a manly and becoming ſpirit, while its oppoſers combated it with a warmth that was indecent. As friends to a free and candid religion and toleration, we find ourſelves warmly intereſted in every circumſtance that throws new light upon them, and in every friend who defends them. Actuated by theſe motives, we cannot cloſe this buſineſs without reciting a few particulars of the debate previous to the ſecond reading of the above bill.

A few days after the above debate, Sir Harry Houghton moved for the ſecond reading of the bill: which was oppoſed by Sir William Dolben; who ſaid, That though he had the higheſt reſpect, as he ought, and as they deſerved, for the gentlemen who originally moved and ſeconded this affair; yet he could not but give it all the oppoſition in his power, as he thought the contents of the bill did not anſwer its title; that the bill profeſſed to give relief to ſuch as diſſented from the church of England, according to the original meaning of theſe words when the thirty-nine articles were framed, that is, to ſuch as differed from it in their opinion of ceremonies and forms, but agreed with it in the grand articles of religion; that the firſt diſſenters admitted the divinity of Chriſt, that he apprehended many of the preſent diſſenters denied it; that therefore they were now going to relieve, not the diſſenters, againſt whom the penal laws ſo much complained of were framed, but a new

body

body of men, whom they, or at leaſt the law, knew not of; that ſuch an unlimited toleration as was now contended for, would introduce confuſion and diſtraction into the ſtate; that he was as ſtrongly as any man for a reaſonable toleration, but that this was extravagant; that, like St John, who left it as a precept, "Little children, love one another," he approved of charity; but that, like the ſame apoſtle, who coming to bathe himſelf, and finding there an heretic, who denied the divinity of Chriſt, returned upon his ſteps, he would have no communication with ſuch a heretic; that the diſſenters had complained of no grievance, or brought no petition; that they were going to redreſs grievances, of whoſe exiſtence they had no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted againſt any particular articles; that the undefined and unlimited toleration now propoſed, would not exclude from among the diſſenters ſuch heretics as he had mentioned, who acknowledged the Bible as the rule of their faith, and yet denied the divinity of Chriſt.

Sir Harry Houghton ſaid, in anſwer to this, That the preſent bill ſtudiouſly avoided the mention of any doctrine, for fear of giving any offence, or of occaſioning diſputes.

Mr Montague alſo ſaid, That the ſtory alluded to, of St John's flying from the heretic ſo precipitately, was rather apocryphal.

Sir Roger Newdigate and Sir Walter Tapott exerted themſelves with great zeal on the contrary ſide; and were eloquent and plauſible, though not convincing. But it appeared that Sir Roger had not yet digeſted the inſult with which his friend Dr Nowell had lately been treated [131.]; for he introduced into his ſpeech a very pathetic exclamation relative to a vote of thanks for his ſermon being expunged from their journals. Sir Roger alſo again laid hold of an opportunity of teſtifying his profound reverence for the memory of K. Charles I. whom he ſtyled *the only canonized ſaint of the church of England*; which occaſioned an univerſal laughter throughout the houſe; and Mr Dyſon having read an extract from a letter of Mr Locke's to Limborch, in ſupport of what he had advanced of the preſent bill, Sir Roger endeavoured to weaken the authority of *Locke*, by hinting his ſuſpicions, that that great philoſopher was probably a *Preſbyterian*, and that his doctrine of toleration appeared to be the work of a ſpeculative man, who knew but little of the world.

Here Mr Montague interpoſed, and ſaid, That Locke's doctrine of toleration, mentioned by Sir Roger Newdigate as the work of a ſpeculative man, was ſuch as he would much more readily ſubſcribe, than any ſet of articles that he had ever read; that he was glad the diſſenters did not except againſt any doctrine, but proceeded upon the large and comprehenſive plan of Mr Locke, of being exempted from acknowledging any other rule of faith but the ſcriptures. Sir Roger Newdigate replied, That he entirely approved of Mr Locke's letter on toleration, which he thought the moſt excellent piece of reaſoning he had ever read; but that he thought it too pure a ſyſtem to ſuit the depravity of man; that the religion of every country bore the colour and complexion of its civil government; that in a monarchy it was monarchical, and in a republic republican; and that he was for preſerving our preſent eſtabliſhment, and for preventing the diſſenters from giving it any ſhock, by being indulged with privileges ſuperior to thoſe of the church; eſpecially as they were already on a much better footing in ſeveral reſpects, particularly in being impowered to elect their own miniſters. Sir W. Meredith made ſeveral obſervations on what fell from Sir R. Newdigate, and ſaid, That the cruelty and inefficacy of the penal laws were alone a ſufficient argument for paſſing the bill; that they had on their table the caſe of Mrs Fenning, who, in purſuance of theſe laws, was in danger of loſing all her property; that this ſingle caſe was a ſufficient confutation of the aſſertion, that it was not in the heart of man to put theſe penal laws in execution; that he would never ceaſe till he procured the ſame liberty of conſcience to the church as was now to be granted to the diſſenters; that it was ſaid it was not juſt to impoſe the ſame reſtrictions on the diſſenters as on the churchmen, becauſe the former did not enjoy, nor mean to enjoy the emoluments of the church; that thus they thought themſelves juſtified in fettering the conſciences of men, becauſe they allowed them emoluments; that ſuch men as they thus invited into the church, were the very

thieves

thieves and robbers that were driven out of the temple; that he hoped the ſame liberal ſpirit which now influenced the Houſe, would operate in another ſeſſion to the advantage of the church.

Sir R. Newdigate obſerved, in anſwer to this, That the preſent bill made no mention of the penal ſtatutes, to the abolition of which he was not very averſe; that the caſe of Mrs Fenning, which was very hard, was that of a Papiſt; and that none had yet ever propoſed to repeal the penal laws againſt that ſect of Chriſtians.

Mr Conſtantine Phipps ſpoke very forcibly in defence of the bill; and urged, That it was in the higheſt degree diſhonourable to the church of England, to ſuppoſe that its foundations were ſo weak, that it could not be ſupported without obliging even the diſſenters to ſubſcribe the articles.

Sir Harry Houghton, at the end of his ſpeech, which cloſed the debate, read ſeveral extracts from Bp Warburton, in defence of toleration; and particularly the following: "If any good uſe can be made of what has been ſaid, it will be chiefly promoted by thoſe reverend men, who, in honour of the church which they ſerve, and in gratitude to the ſtate by which they are protected, will make it their firſt care to ſupport that moſt juſt of all public laws, the law of toleration; which, how long ſoever obſtructed in its paſſage to us, and how late ſoever arrived among us, is certainly of divine original. Nor will ſuch men ever venture to refine upon it (which will always be to weaken it) by idle diſtinctions between the letter and the ſpirit of the law. In a word, the church in which religious liberty is cordially entertained, and zealouſly ſupported, may be truly called Chriſtian: for if the *mark of the beaſt* be *perſecution*, as the ſacred volumes decipher it, well may we put *toleration* as *the ſeal of the living God.*"

Beſides thoſe gentlemen we have mentioned, Sir George Saville, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Mr Burke, Mr Cornwall, Mr Sawbridge, &c. were ſtrenuous ſupporters of the bill; which was now read a ſecond time, and afterwards paſſed the Houſe.

But this bill, contrary to the wiſhes of moderate men, was afterwards rejected in the upper Houſe, on a diviſion of 202 againſt 27.

On the 7th of April Mr Charles Fox made a motion for the repeal of the marriage-act now in force, and for ſubſtituting a new act in its room. The debate on this motion was ſhort, but very ſpirited; and though it was oppoſed by Lord North, Mr Burke, and other principal ſpeakers, Mr Fox carried it by the weight of a lively and ſenſible argumentation, 62 to 61. In its ſecond ſtage it was not ſo ſucceſsful. When the committee gave in their report of the bill, a powerful oppoſition aroſe againſt it. So many new clauſes were adopted in it, and the whole was drawn up with ſo free and liberal a ſpirit, that it diſguſted ſeveral of the members; and Mr Ongley in particular ſaid, that it contained but one clauſe that was not highly exceptionable, and that was the clauſe which rendered all marriages that had in conſequence of elopements been already celebrated in Scotland, valid. He added, that he had no objection to this part; and that whenever a bill for this purpoſe was brought in, he would ſupport it, though he thought ſuch marriages illegal, as evident evaſions of the marriage-act; that there was but a ſingle deciſion yet in favour of ſuch marriages, but that a ſingle deciſion did not conſtitute law; and that it was therefore his opinion, they ſhould be declared not valid, for the future, by a poſitive act. No reply was made to this by Mr Fox or his friends; and the queſtion being called for, the bill was thrown out, by an inconſiderable majority, owing in a great degree to the unaccountable indolence of thoſe men who brought it into the Houſe.

SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 3.

I Am happy to find, that the cloud which has now been gathering for a good many years, and threatening the credit of this country, has at laſt broke without doing much damage in a national way. Some individuals have been hurt by it, but to the public it may perhaps be no loſs. That *feveriſh* thirſt of wealth, with which many have been too much poſſeſſed, will, it is hoped, become more moderate; and the alarm ought to engage our great and landed men for their own ſakes, and our good men for the ſake of the public, to think of a plan to render this country more independent and ſecure. Although what has happened of late muſt have been foreſeen by every man of judgement, and although the loſs which may be ſuſtained will chiefly

chiefly fall upon the adventurers who have ſtopt payment, and their creditors; yet I will venture to ſay, that the danger to the country has been prevented by a few circumſtances not attended to, and to which the ſecurity of this kingdom ſhould not be altogether left for the future, whatever honour the parties upon whom theſe circumſtances turned, may have acquired.

The firſt of theſe fortunate circumſtances was the paſſing of the bankrupt-law a few days before the failures. This law provides for a juſt and equal diviſion of the bankrupt's eſtate; and has laid aſide arreſtments, captions, and poindings, which anſwered no purpoſe but to waſte the effects of the debtor.

The ſecond circumſtance to which we have been indebted, is the happy ſituation of the two eſtabliſhed Edinburgh Banks, the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank. The directors muſt have foreſeen what was to happen;—their conduct proves it. I am well aſſured, that for many years paſt they have not been ſo well provided with ſpecie, in proportion to their circulation, as at preſent; and that they have a great command of their funds from the judicious manner in which they have made their loans; and, what I take to be equal to theſe advantages, in place of following a little, contracted, narrow-minded plan, of diſtreſſing thoſe who are their rivals in banking, they have of late ſhown themſelves ſuperior to ſuch conduct, by granting, without heſitation, their ſupport to ſuch country-banks as were in any reſpect alarmed at this time.

The laſt circumſtance which I ſhall mention, is the good and prudent conduct of ſome private banking-houſes in town. The ample proviſion of money, which they muſt have made, to anſwer the demands, always to be expected at ſuch a juncture, from the ignorant, or from the ſelfiſh and illiberal, is a proof of their judgement, and that they have foreſeen what was to happen. The characters of theſe houſes are ſo well eſtabliſhed, and they are ſo much connected with the banks, to whoſe intereſt they have ever ſtedfaſtly adhered, that it was of importance at this time their conduct ſhould be equally cool and prudent. How lucky is it, that at a time when men in general are ſeized with the rage of gaming, and an inordinate deſire of riches, ſome are left who are content with the moderate gain of their employment. Their moderation and judgement make them truly uſeful to their country. To good minds, a ſenſe of that, is more valuable, than immenſe riches acquired improperly.

However much this country may be indebted to the above-mentioned circumſtances at this period, I hope a method will be thought of to render this part of the kingdom yet more independent and ſecure againſt every future attack upon, or ſhock to its credit. To me, Sir, the method for obtaining this object, ſo important to the nation, appears eaſy and plain.

But in order more clearly to ſhew the neceſſity of an amendment of the preſent ſyſtem, and, from errors detected, to diſcover the beſt remedy, I ſhall briefly review the banking-buſineſs in this kingdom for ſome time paſt.

The bank of Scotland was erected by act of parliament in the year 1695, with a capital which was, at that time thought ſufficient to ſupport the national credit. By the ſame law an excluſive privilege of banking in Scotland for the ſpace of twenty-one years was granted [xxiv. 129]. During that period, and for a good many years after the excluſive privilege expired, the complaints of want of money, ſo common in our days, were not heard. A bankruptcy of any note was in thoſe days a wonder to the nation. It could not be otherwiſe: there was then little trade, and our lands were much neglected. Happily, the prices of proviſions and mens wants kept pace with the condition of the country.

In the year 1727 the Royal Bank of Scotland was erected by a charter from the crown. The cauſe of this erection is a diſputed point; but it is little to our purpoſe, whether politics, or jealouſy of the influence which the directors of the bank of Scotland had acquired, or more enlarged views, produced the Royal Bank. [xxi. 326. xxv. 559.]

Theſe two banks were found ſufficient to ſupply every want of this country for a good many years. Had the attention of the directors, and their knowledge in banking, advanced in proportion to every other improvement, it would have been happy both for the nation, and the adventurers in theſe ſocieties. It would have prevented the numerous country-banks, which, though uſeful in ſome reſpects, have been the cauſe of many bankruptcies,

ruptcies, and I believe have raiſed the prices of proviſions more than our improvements give us a right to.

Theſe private ſocieties are uſeful to the country, when, with a capital ſufficient for the ſecurity of the public, they keep within the circle of their own influence. But, on the other hand, they are equally hurtful, when, in place of ſtaying at home, and granting credits to the deſerving and induſtrious improvers of all denominations in their neighbourhood, they employ their agents in every remote town, to force, in a manner, the credit of their notes upon the country, and to diſtreſs their more uſeful neighbours by picking up their notes, which are never iſſued but in aid to the induſtrious. Uſeful, nay, I will venture to ſay, ſucceſsful banking, is ever connected with the intereſt of the public, and the intereſt of the debtors of the banks. Banking upon other principles is gaming. By forcing a circulation of notes, there is a poſſibility of getting more money than by iſſuing them in the uſual fair way: but the probabilities I believe are much againſt ſuch gaming bankers. Let the country dread thoſe banks, which, not content with iſſuing their paper at their proper offices, have their agents in every corner, hunting for, and picking up the notes of other banks, to make way for their own. — They are under the direction of ignorant or deſigning managers; or, what is more likely, of men both ignorant and deſigning; a character not uncommon.

I have ſaid, that had the knowledge of the directors of the Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank, with reſpect to banking, kept pace with the other improvements of the country, it would have been for the good of the public, and would have prevented the eſtabliſhment of the numerous country-banks. — Since the year 1745 the improvements of this country in agriculture, in foreign and domeſtic trade, have been aſtoniſhing. Hiſtory perhaps does not furniſh an example of improvements equally rapid, in ſo ſhort a period. — This ſpirit of improvement has diffuſed itſelf over the land; and, I hope, will be encouraged by every lover of his country. Our banks cannot, upon the preſent plan, keep pace with it. — Every year produces a new bank. — Still they are all unequal to the taſk: — The late erection of Douglas Heron and Co. promiſed much; but, unhappily, the managers ſeem not to have digeſted the plan fully before they began their operations. A trade is not to be learned in a day or year, even the eaſieſt and moſt ſimple; to manage a great bank with ſucceſs, requires a very conſiderable capital in caſh *paid in*, great experience, ſome abilities, and not a ſmall portion of public ſpirit. In the two laſt, the gentlemen of this ſociety have not been deficient, and by a proper exertion they may yet be uſeful to this country; but, as I humbly apprehend, not by carrying on banking according to their plan.

How then is the credit of the country to be ſecured? I anſwer, By having only one bank. Nothing but a national bank can make this country independent; — it is that only which can ſecure our credit and our property. The method I would propoſe for bringing about ſuch an object, is juſt by effecting an union of what I may call the two eſtabliſhed banks, the Bank of Scotland, and Royal Bank. It would be for the intereſt of both ſocieties, and I hope will be ſeen in that point of view by the proprietors. Let this joint ſtock, under the authority of an act of parliament, be increaſed to 5 or 600,000l. Sterl. by ſubſcription, a ſum greatly beyond the *effective* capitals of all the preſent banks of Scotland put together. I call *effective capitals*, money really paid in to the joint ſtock in gold or ſilver, bills payable in London, or in the notes of another company. This ſum, with the notes they may circulate upon ſo reſpectable a footing, will enable the directors to give a greater aid to the country, than all the banks of Scotland do at this time.

Many objections will probably be made to this plan, by proprietors and directors of other banks, by their friends and connections, or others whoſe intereſt may be affected by it: — but I am well perſuaded, that whatever may be offered againſt it, will, upon a candid examination, be found of little weight.

It is needleſs to add any thing farther, to excite men of zeal, ſpirit, and ſenſe, to promote an object evidently of ſuch general utility. I know of no field, where a man of influence, has an equal chance of acquiring that honour which is due to thoſe who eminently ſerve the public. With ſuch men, and with writers who have gained both fame and fortune by their pens, I leave it, in hopes,

that the latter will beſtow a few pages *gratis* upon a ſubject in which the public is ſo much intereſted. They never can be at a loſs for materials, in a country of banks. — *I am, &c.*

A Friend to Public Credit.

Edinburgh Advertiſer, July 7. & 14.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Aug. 5.*

THE Britiſh legiſlature ſeems in ſome degree to have been inſpired by a ſpirit of prophecy, in framing the late ſtatute concerning bankruptcies in Scotland [281.]; for a moſt fortunate antidote was thereby provided againſt thoſe numerous evils, which the late failures would infallibly have occaſioned, had the diligences of creditors been regulated by the law as it formerly ſtood. — Creditors, whether in Scotland, or in foreign countries, may now rely on an equal and expeditious diſtribution of the effects of Scottiſh inſolvent debtors under the authority of ſtatute. — There are, however, certain neceſſary preliminary ſteps incumbent upon creditors to take, which, I am afraid, may be overlooked by ſome who have not an opportunity attentively to peruſe the ſtatute. The intention therefore of this letter, is, to ſuggeſt what is proper to be done by the creditors of Scottiſh debtors whoſe eſtates have been ſequeſtrated in terms of the late ſtatute.

The act, after veſting powers in the court of ſeſſion to ſequeſtrate the perſonal eſtates of inſolvent debtors, name a factor, &c. appoints a meeting of the creditors to be called, not ſooner than thirty days after the ſequeſtration; and it is in the power of the majority in value of the creditors preſent at ſuch meeting, to continue the factor named by the court, or to appoint another factor in his place; or if two thirds in value of the creditors concur, they may chuſe a truſtee or truſtees, in whom the perſonal eſtate of the bankrupt may be veſted, and the powers and management of the court totally ſuperſeded. § 2.

In the caſe of a voluntary meeting of creditors to deliberate upon joint meaſures for their ſecurity, there is no neceſſity for aſcertaining legally the verity of their debts; becauſe any agreement or reſolution entered into at ſuch meeting, cannot bind abſent creditors, nor have any legal effect, till ſuch abſent creditors accede to the meaſures propoſed. But it is different with regard to the meetings of creditors called under the authority of the ſtatute: for their operations have a legal ſanction, and cannot be counteracted by creditors appearing afterwards, however much their claims may exceed thoſe of the creditors appearing and voting at the meeting. The legiſlature therefore has preſcribed, that none ſhall be intitled to vote at the meetings of creditors authoriſed by the act, but ſuch as have legally aſcertained the verity of their reſpective debts. § 11.

To put creditors therefore upon their guard, to avoid the inconveniencies which may ariſe from their neglecting to comply with the requiſites of the ſtatute, I ſhall briefly recite theſe requiſites.

1. Every creditor, before he is intitled to vote at the meeting above mentioned, for continuing the factor, naming a new one, &c. muſt make oath, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills for the time, or before a commiſſioner to be named by him, or before the judge-ordinary where they reſide, if notice is given to the factor of the oath being to be made in that manner, and of the time when and place where it is to be made, upon the verity of their debts, § 5. — Though this clauſe is ſufficiently explicit, it may be proper to obſerve, that the notice to the factor may be given by letter, ſo as to allow him time, if he thinks proper, either to be preſent himſelf at the depoſition on the verity, or to authoriſe another to be preſent in his behalf. And with regard to the depoſition, it may be extremely ſhort, as, after the recital of the claim, or voucher of debt, it need only be added, that it is "a true debt," and be ſigned by the deponent and the judge.

2. If any creditor ſhall happen to be out of the kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, his oath of verity taken before any magiſtrate where he is reſident at the time, or an oath of credulity by his factor or attorney in Scotland, ſhall be ſufficient. § 6.

3. If any creditor is under age, the oath of credulity of any of his tutors or curators, or of the factor employed in the management of the minor's affairs, taken in the manner above mentioned, ſhall be ſufficient. § 6.

4. It is incumbent upon creditors to produce in the hands of the clerk to the ſequeſtration, their claims, and vouchers or grounds of debt, with the oath of verity made thereon as above directed. § 5.

5. Creditors may appear at the meeting,

ing, either by themſelves, or any perſon authoriſed, by miſſive letter or power of attorney, to appear for them, § 2.— Pupils and minors may appear by their tutors and curators, or any of them, or by a perſon authoriſed by the ſaid tutors and curators, § 16; and there is nothing to hinder, as it would appear, any number of creditors to ſign the ſame letter.

6. Only thoſe creditors whoſe debts exceed 10l. are intitled to vote at the meetings authoriſed by the ſtatute. § 16.

If the creditors of inſolvent debtors ſhall neglect to obſerve the above-mentioned requiſites, they have themſelves only to blame, if the proceedings of the firſt meeting of creditors, in the ſeveral ſequeſtrations lately awarded, are contradictory to their ſentiments, or to the intereſt of the creditors in general.

I am, &c. *Edin. Papers.*

SIR, *Kyle, June* 23.

DIſcourſing the other day with a friend, he told me, that he had the mortification to obſerve a great many of his planted trees not to *ſtone* * again after being cut; he therefore would be exceeding glad to know from what this may proceed, and what is the moſt proper time (I mean with reſpect to their age) to cut planted wood, ſo as he may prevent the like for the future. This requeſt I hope *Agricola* will be ſo good as comply with.——*Yours, &c.* PALEMON.

* The common expreſſion for the young ſhoots.

SIR, *July* 1772.

IN anſwer to *Palemon's* query, I ſhould in general obſerve, that the circumſtances which may retard or forward the vegetation of plants in particular ſituations, are ſo extremely various, that it is altogether impoſſible to give any ſatisfactory account of the cauſes which may have produced any particular phænomenon of the kind he mentions, unleſs every minute particular of the management, and circumſtances of the plant, before the period referred to, were exactly known: nor can I pretend to ſuch a degree of knowledge as to ſay, that, even in that caſe, I could give a ſatisfactory account of many phænomena which daily occur in this reſpect; but ſuch circumſtances as experience may have enabled me to remark, I ſhall at all times be ready to communicate to thoſe who are deſirous of it.

I have found, in general, that deciduous trees thrive better if their tops be cut off when tranſplanted, than if that is omitted: but as the proportional loſs of roots at tranſplanting is always greater in large than in ſmall trees, this operation is more indiſpenſably neceſſary with regard to the firſt than the laſt. If the plants are very large, and have remained long in one place before their removal, it is abſolutely neceſſary; for if this is omitted, ſometimes nine out of ten will miſgive, when not one out of a hundred would have failed, if they had been headed down to the ground at the time of planting.

I am not certain if I rightly comprehend the meaning of the query. If it is meant to inquire, At what age it is moſt proper to cut ſuch trees *as are to be planted*, ſo as to be certain that they will take root and grow? the anſwer may be collected from what has been ſaid above. The younger a tree is when removed, it has the better chance to ſucceed, whether it is lopped over or not, unleſs where it is in danger of being choked with weeds. If it is meant to aſk, At what time of their growth trees ſhould be cut, *by way of coppe* ſo as to be moſt certain of their ſending out young ſhoots afreſh? I believe nearly the ſame anſwer might be given, viz. That when the trees are in full health and vigour, and have felt none of the effects of old age, they will riſe again the more readily after being cut. But as I have had but little experience in this way, I only offer it as a probable conjecture.

At firſt reading the query, I was diſpoſed to think, that it was meant to inquire, At what time of the ſeaſon it was moſt proper to lop theſe trees, ſo as to prevent the miſchief complained of? as I imagine an error in this reſpect is far oftener the occaſion of the loſs of trees, in the manner he mentions, than any other circumſtance whatever. If this had been the queſtion, I would have anſwered, That that ſeaſon was always beſt, either for tranſplanting or lopping any tree, at which that particular tree was in the moſt inert ſtate poſſible; and that, of conſequence, it may vary with regard to particular trees. Thus the ſap in the oak and aſh is much later of beginning to riſe, than in the plane or birch tree; theſe firſt, therefore, may be tranſplanted or cut over much later in the ſeaſon than the former, without any danger of being

being hurt by it. It is, in particular, very unſafe to cut the birch and plane in the ſpring, after warm weather is ſet in; as they bleed ſo freely that they are in danger of periſhing by the operation, eſpecially when young: and indeed theſe two kind of trees, as alſo the geen or wild cherry, and the beech, ſuffer ſo much by being cut over at all when young, that it is, in general, moſt adviſeable, not to head them down at the time of planting; and therefore they never ought to be allowed to grow to too great a ſize before they are taken from the nurſery. Of all the foreſt-trees that I know, the beech, when arrived at any ſize, is the moſt apt to miſgive when cut over; and the oak and elm are leaſt ſo.

If the trees that *Polemon* alludes to have been lately planted, I would adviſe the gentleman to whom they belong, not to deſpair too ſoon. The winter was ſevere, and the ſummer warm and dry, which may have rendered the bark ſo hard, as, for a time, to prevent the young ſhoots from forcing their way, and they may yet come to do very well, as I have ſeveral times experienced.

If theſe incoherent hints can afford any ſatisfaction to the queriſt, it will give pleaſure to AGRICOLA.

Week. Mag.

A new improvement in Agriculture, by William Melliſh, Eſq; of Blythe, Yorkſhire.

THIS gentleman has, for many years, raiſed numerous plantations, which are a very great ornament, not to his eſtate only, but to the whole country. In this noble purſuit he has gained much experience in planting ſandy ſoils, eſpecially from trying various methods, and different ſorts of trees. Some pieces of foreſt land he has cleared from the ſpontaneous rubbiſh, in the ſame manner as for corn, and ploughed it once in the common manner, upon which he ſet the trees; others he trench-ploughed, and ſet them; and upon ſome other pieces, he did not plough at all, and cleared no more than neceſſary to make the holes to plant them in. The reſult of theſe various trials was indeterminate, each nearly equal: but if any difference, thoſe planted after clearing and ploughing were the beſt. The ſorts tried were Scotch and Spruce Firs, Larch, Oak, Aſh, Cheſnut, Beech, Birch, &c. the whole mixed. Scotch and Spruce Firs have grown much faſter than any of the reſt; and they have all ſo generally ſucceeded, that ſcarcely one in ten thouſand have failed. The ſoil he has choſen is foreſt-ſand of 3 s. an acre. The number he has generally ſet on an acre is 5000; the expence of incloſing, raiſing the trees, and planting, is 3 l. an acre. In five years they require thinning. The value of the wood taken out, about pays for the labour; the number taken out about 1000. In five years more they are thinned again, when another thouſand trees are taken out, which make very good hedge-wood and hedge-ſtakes; the value about 5 l. more than what pays the labour. After theſe thinnings 3000 are left, which Mr Melliſh has found, from experience, to be worth 6 d. each, on an average, as they ſtand, and clear of all expences, if ſold. At this time another thouſand ſhould be taken out: two thouſand are therefore left, which at thirty years growth, will be worth as they ſtand 1 s. each, and at forty years they will be worth 2 s. This is the ſtate of the planting-produce on the poor foreſt-ſands; but Mr Melliſh has many Scotch Firs, planted thirty-five years ago on good land, which are now worth 40 s. each, and very many from 25 s. to 35 s. The amazing profit which it is obvious from Mr Melliſh's experiments may be made, by planting foreſt-lands, will, I hope, induce other gentlemen-farmers to follow his example. Plantations have in general been raiſed with a view merely to beauty, or elſe through a very noble patriotic motive of being ſerviceable to the country; but it is evident, that they may be undertaken with very different views with thoſe of profit; ſo that a man may cut down the trees he planted himſelf, and expect to reap, in ſo doing, very conſiderable advantage.

A Recipe to cure the Stone and Gravel.

FILL a large bottle, or any other veſſel, four parts in five, with the wood-ſtrawberry, adding as much Liſbon ſugar as will make the infuſion palatable; then fill the veſſel up with brandy, or (for want of that ſpirit) with rum, letting it ſtand cloſe corked for ſix weeks; when it is fit for uſe. A glaſs of it will give immediate eaſe, in the ſevereſt fit, and by continuance entirely cure the patient. Pour off the firſt infuſion at the expiration of ſix weeks, and the ſame berries will make a ſecond, if ſuffered to ſtand, two months, ſqueezing the fruit when taken out.

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [254.]

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Inſtitutes of natural and revealed religion. Vol. 1. Containing the elements of natural religion. To which is prefixed, an eſſay on the beſt method of communicating religious knowledge to the members of Chriſtian ſocieties. By Joſeph Prieſtly. L L. D. F. R. S. 2 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— The preſent volume gives us but a part of the whole deſign, which is included under the four following heads: 1. The principles of natural religion; 2. The evidences of revelation; 3. The doctrine of revelation; 4. An account of the corruptions of Chriſtianity. The volume now before us comprifes only the firſt of theſe heads; under which the Doctor conſiders the being and attributes of God, the duty of mankind, and our future expectations. M.

Two ſermons preached at the chapel-royal, St James's. By Beilby Porteus, D. D. 1 s. *Payne.* —— The firſt is an excellent diſcourſe on the pernicious effects of pleaſure and diſſipation: in the ſecond the author expoſes the folly of thoſe who prefer the darkneſs of infidelity to the light of revelation. C.

Conjectures on the New Teſtament, collected from various authors, as well in regard to words as pointing: with the reaſons on which both are founded. 6 s. *Bowyer and Nichols.* —— Not quite exact and agreeable in the manner, but the work has its value. M.

Diſcourſes on three eſſential properties of the goſpel-revelation, which demonſtrate its divine original. With a caution againſt infidelity, addreſſed to youth. And a ſuplemental diſcourſe on the ſupernatural conception of Jeſus Chriſt. By Caleb Fleming, D. D. 2 s. *Towers.* —— Some time ago [xxxiii. 423.] this author publiſhed *Three plain monuments*, alluding to three facts ſupporting the Chriſtian religion; in purſuit of the ſame method, he now preſents us with *Three eſſential properties* of the goſpel, demonſtrating, he apprehends, its truth and divinity. — The firſt diſcourſe is founded on Eph. iv. 4. 5. 6. where Chriſtians are told, that *there is one body, one ſpirit, — one Lord, one faith, one baptiſm, — one God and Father of all.* In this account, the Doctor apprehends, we have the fundamental principles of the Chriſtian religion. — His ſentiments are often very different from what has been accounted orthodox faith. M.

Religion diſplayed; or, The principles of it drawn from the mind itſelf. To which is added, the principles of revealed religion. 1 s. 6 d. *Baldwin, &c.* —— The principles of religion are here delivered in a kind of catechiſm, or rather a dialogue between the inſtructor and the youth; and it is endeavoured, that the queſtions ſhould be ſo formed as to lead the young perſon, by his own reflections, to the proper concluſions. A number of ſtories, anecdotes, &c. are collected, and a variety of ſententious maxims and poetical extracts added, which are likely to engage the attention of youth, and have a moral tendency. M.

The whole duty of a mother. Concerning the ſeveral duties incumbent on her, in the quality of a Chriſtian, a wife, a mother, and a miſtreſs of a family. 6 s. *Crowder.* —— Formed rather upon the orthodox ſcheme, but not deſtitute of good ſenſe or learning. M.

The doctrines of a Trinity, and the incarnation of God, examined, on the principles of reaſon and common ſenſe. With a prefatory addreſs to the King, as firſt of the three legiſlative eſtates of this kingdom. By a member of the church of England from birth and education, and a ſincere diſciple of Jeſus Chriſt from choice and rational conviction. 3 s. ſewed. *Bladon.* —— This publication is compoſed of four chapters. The firſt brings under conſideration five of the articles of our church, relative to the doctrine of the Trinity, and to the Divinity and the Humanity of Chriſt. The author combats the propoſitions they advance, with great freedom, and endeavours to expoſe their abſurdity, and incongruity with the ſacred writings. M.

Remarks on the Chriſtian miniſter's reaſons for adminiſtring baptiſm by ſprinkling or pouring of water. In a ſeries of letters to a friend. By Samuel Stennet. D. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Keith, &c.* —— Intended as a reply to a treatiſe publiſhed ſome time ago by Mr Addington. M.

Sermons on various ſubjects. By Gregory Sharpe, L L. D. 5 s. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— Senſible and uſeful. The judicious reader will be entertained with ſome new and ſtriking obſervations, with many rational, manly, and liberal ſentiments. C.

A fourth and fifth chapter of Geneſis, tranſlated from the original Hebrew; with marginal illuſtrations, and notes critical and explanatory. By Abraham Dawſon, M. A. Rector of Ringſfield, Suffolk. 3 s. *Cadell.* —— In this work, Dr Dawſon has acquitted himſelf as an induſtrious, learned, and faithful tranſlator and commentator. C.

A view of revealed religion, as it ſtands to the reaſon. By the author of Meditations upon the attributes of God and nature of man. 2 s. 6 d. *Law.* —— The author appears to be a perſon of a liberal and ſpeculative turn of mind, a diligent reader of the ſcriptures, but in ſome inſtances a little paradoxical. C.

The priſoner releaſed. A ſermon, preached

ed at Charlotte-ſtreet and Bedford chapels, publiſhed for the benefit of unfortunate perſons confined for ſmall debts. By William Dodd, LL. D. 1 s. *Dilly.* —— One of Mr Dodd's fugitive pieces, but calculated to anſwer a very benevolent purpoſe. C.

Every youth his own moraliſt; or, Ten original moral eſſays, exemplifying the ten commandments. 1 s. *Shatwell.* —— Theſe tales are not ingenious compoſitions, but have a good moral tendency. C.

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pers,

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ject, but was introduced as a preliminary in his life of St Thomas a Becket, to which it was prefixed after the manner of the Roman hiſtorian Salluſt; as his preſent editor obſerves, from Leland. This fragment, tho' written in a panegyrical ſtrain, may be conſidered as a great literary curioſity, as deſcribing the metropolis, with the manners of its inhabitants, at a very early time, the twelfth century, in the reign of Henry II. M.

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[*Many books are ſtill deferred.*]

AGRI-

AGRICOLA.

Spoken at Merchant-Taylor's School, on Election-day, June 11.

ERE Avarice, with rapacious hands,
Levell'd the low but decent cot,
And ſeiz'd the cultivated lands,
To gratify the waſte of Vice,
Or worſe devouring dice,
Lord of his little independent ſpot,
With mingled joy and fear,
The ruſtic view'd the various year,
Nor murmur'd at his lot.

Tho' labour call'd him from his bed,
Ere Chanticleer his clarion blew,
And the gray twilight glimmer'd in the eaſt,
Morpheus, unmix'd, his poppies ſhed,
The toil that rous'd, compos'd him too,
Smooth'd his rough bed, ſweeten'd and ſeal'd his reſt.

Nor loth he bruſh'd the morning-dew,
And brav'd th' inclement air,
Nor piercing froſt, nor ruſhing rain,
At home his ready feet detain,
Their courſe ſtill ſteady to purſue,
To walk his daily round, and view his rural care.

If o'er his fallows brown he trod,
Where earth exhauſted ſlept,
Hope cloth'd with rich rank ears each clod,
And ſaw the heavy grain immenſe,
With ample tribute recompenſe
The ſabbath which they kept.

'Twas then with rapture he beheld
The waving verdure of the field:
And as the ſummer ſuns embrown'd
The ripe'ning corn, and gilt the ear,
His joy increas'd, till Autumn crown'd
His honeſt toil, and baniſh'd every fear.

Or if his little flock he ſhore,
His flock that then was free to roam
The village green and common land,
When Autumn took her treaſures home,
Their fleece ſtill added to his ſtore,
And Plenty bleſs'd him with a liberal hand.

Each ſeaſon then had charms to pleaſe;
'Twas then, delighted, he could hear
The warbling of the vernal year,
Beneath the covert of erabow'ring trees;
Then ſummer ſuns and azure ſkies
In genuine glory ſhone,
Then ſweet the proſpect met his eyes,
Of harveſts all his own;
And Autumn, when his toil was done,
Led ſmiling ſocial Winter on,
When ſeated by the crouded hearth,
His heart had leiſure to be gay,
Pleas'd to behold his children play,
And mingle with their mirth.

His burthen then was light to bear,
And ſweet the labour to ſupply
His prattling roſe-cheek'd progeny,
And the dear partner of his every care.

And faithful ſhe his labour ſhar'd,
Still on domeſtic works intent;
And, when the ſetting ſun reſtor'd
Her huſband, with the day foreſpent,
Still for his with'd return prepar'd
The chearful feaſt, and ſpread her plenteous board.

For frequent round her flew and fed
The feather'd flocks her care had bred,
Watch'd with her eye, and foſter'd with her hand;
And theſe their various wealth combin'd,
To crown the labours of the hind,
And pay the annual tribute of the land.

Then Induſtry was not in vain,
Then Plenty, with a flowing tide,
Scatter'd her treaſures far and wide,
And ſhower'd the golden grain.

But ſince Monopoly expell'd
The ruſtic from his green retreat,
Plenty her lib'ral horn withheld,
And fled her former ſeat.
Around the deſolated plains,
Deſpair, with pale-eye'd Famine reigns,
And fruitleſs Labour, frantic grown,
Flies from his native land, and ſeeks a clime unknown.

Ceaſe, Avarice, then, ceaſe, Luxury, your ſpoil,
Nor thus exhauſt our iſle,
And urge your country's doom;
But let the wretched hind reſume
His ancient ſeat and rural reign:
So Labour ſhall renew his toil,
Encourag'd Induſtry ſhall ſmile,
And Plenty flow again!

An Epitaph on the monument of the late Rev. Mr Beighton of Egham, who was Vicar of that place forty-five years.

NEar half an age, with every good man's praiſe,
Among his flock the *ſhepherd* paſs'd his days;
The friend, the comfort of the ſick and poor,
Want never knock'd unheeded at his door;
Oft when his duty call'd, diſeaſe and pain
Strove to confine him, but they ſtrove in vain:
All moan his death, his virtues long he try'd,
They knew not how they lov'd him till he dy'd;
Peculiar bleſſings did his life attend,
He had *no* foe, and *Camden* was his friend.

D. GARRICK.

On a gentleman whoſe name is Calf, *paying his addreſſes to a beautiful young lady.*

THO' great Jove (unleſs poets relate what's untrue)
In the form of a *Bull* did *Europa* ſubdue;
Sure you never can fancy your fate has decreed
That a *Calf* like *yourſelf*, will with *Sally* ſucceed.

VERSES addreſſed to LUCINDA *on her Birth-day, — in January* 1770.

LUcinda! now the morn appears,
Which adds another to your years,
And calls to feſtive mirth:
Soft friendſhip animates my lay,
And I this grateful tribute pay,
In honour of your birth.

While friends their ev'ry wiſh impart,
Sincerely flowing from the heart,
Your pleaſure to improve;
Or empty compliments careſs
Lucinda's ear, and but expreſs
A cold, a diſtant love;

Let my unpoliſh'd numbers find,
The approbation of a mind,
By Nature form'd to pleaſe.
For you ſhall riſe each warm deſire,
That friendſhip and eſteem inſpire,
And but with life ſhall ceaſe.

Hail, lovely morn! that ſweetly dawns
O'er yon blue hills and ruſſet lawns,
And wakes each tuneful pow'r;
Tho' rigid Winter rules the day,
May Phœbus ſhed a brighter ray
On this auſpicious hour.

Hail, lovelier nymph! whoſe modeſt mien,
Whoſe temper open and ſerene,
Demand my warmeſt praiſe:
—— but nothing ſhall offend your ear,
Nor modeſt merit bluſh to hear
Theſe artleſs, moral lays.

For you, Lucinda, may the Spring,
Her train of rural beauties bring
Delightful to your view!
May Summer's various charms unite
With Autumn's to afford delight,
And Winter ſmile on you!

Should the vain modes of faſhion call
Lucinda to the play or ball,
Ye watchful ſylphs attend!
O make the lovely maid your care,
And from each faſhionable ſnare
Her youthful heart defend!

But if the Muſes friendly voice
Can influence your future choice,
The empty modes deteſt:
Cuſtom o'er fools may tyrannize, ——
No laſting pleaſure ſhe ſupplies,
Nor are her vot'ries bleſt.

Lucinda, nobler joys be thine,
Reaſon in every action ſhine,
Virtue your boſom fire;
May Heaven from every ill protect,
Religion all your ſteps direct,
And Truth your ſoul inſpire!

Theſe intellectual charms be yours!
Virtue the pureſt bliſs ſecures,
Pleaſures that never ceaſe;
Tho' tranſient ſtorms may intervene,
She ſoon reſtores the tranquil ſcene,
For "all her paths are peace."

And when you bleſs ſome worthy ſwain,
Who loves, and is belov'd again,
May Heaven your choice approve;
And you the ſweeteſt comforts know,
Which Hymen's gentle bands beſtow,
Or are inſpir'd by love!

And, O! may each returning year
Yield joys unfullied and ſincere,
To make Lucinda bleſt!
And while your ſands glide gently down,
May not e'en Age be known to frown,
Nor Grief invade your breaſt! J. P.

To the Rev. Mr H'——, on his diſcourſe laſt Sunday, July 26. *from Romans* xiv. 7. 8.

PRoceed, Divine! — attract the liſt'ning heart!
With nervous language goſpel-truths impart!
Each growing vice with heav'nly zeal controul,
Strike home, — and deep impreſs the yielding ſoul!
Thy fervid accents cannot fail to charm
The feeling mind, — the guilty to alarm!
Thou prov'ſt thy little care for ſordid pelf,
For, Chriſtian like, — "thou liv'ſt not to thyſelf:"
Strong faith and ſaving grace thy glorious end;
Then live or die, JEHOVAH is thy friend.
Edinburgh. FRED. J. GUION.

Written on the Tomb of a Maid.

THis little vault, this narrow room,
Of love and beauty is the tomb;
The dawning beam that 'gan to clear
Our clouded ſky, lies darken'd here;
For ever ſet to us by death,
Sent to inflame the world beneath.
'Twas but a bud, yet did contain
More ſweetneſs than ſhall ſpring again;
A budding ſtar that might have grown
Into a ſun, when it had blown:
This hopeful beauty did create
New life in love's declining ſtate:
But now his empire ends, and we
From fire and wounding darts are free:
His brand, his bow, let no man fear,
The flames, the arrows, all lie here.

An EPITAPH, on one front of a very elegant Mauſoleum erected in Cheſwick church-yard, to the memory of that extraordinary genius, Mr WILLIAM HOGARTH. [xxv. 272. 497.]

FArewell, great Painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the nobleſt point of art;
Whoſe pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And thro' the eye correct the heart.

If thou haſt genius, Reader, ſtay;
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For HOGARTH's honour'd duſt lies here.

H.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*London, July* 30. The following is the affent for the armiſtice agreed on the 30th of May, and ſent by the Grand Vizir to Count Peter Alexander Romanzow; tranſlated verbatim from the Arabic language; which ſhows the ſtyle and taſte of that uncivilized nation, and at the ſame time the pride and haughtineſs of a ſavage and a tyrant.

"Firmly relying upon the aſſiſtance of the only, indiviſible, One God, to whom nothing is comparable, and who created all things, and declared and revealed his divine will through the great Mahomet. Amen.

The moſt righteous, and moſt powerful, and great Emperor and Sultan, created to this dignity by the eternal election of the Almighty; gifted with the imperial and philanthropic qualities for exhibiting the welfare and proſperity of the Holy State of Mecca; and inveſted with the higheſt power, and reigning over an infinite multitude of nations, both by land and ſea; who is the wiſeſt among the righteous Sultans, the moſt deſervedly elected, and worthieſt among all the regents; Sovereign Lord and Ruler over all the Princes in the world; the only Legiſlator and Sovereign, choſen to it out of the moſt ſerene pedigree in the world; all his ſervants, that is to ſay, all the inhabitants of the world, return him hearty thanks for the leaſt grace he ſhews to them, and eſpecially for the grace he ſhews to them by the preſent declaration, through me, Mahomet, his unworthy ſervant and ſlave. Whereas the extreme need and miſery of his ſubjects (which are intruſted to him by the Eternal Creator himſelf) went to his heart. According to his imperial philanthropy, be all the world witneſs, and learn morals. How violent the love for his ſubjects being in his moſt noble heart, by thus condeſcending (through the great love he bears towards his ſervants) to agree upon the preſent armiſtice: He declares, before the eyes of the wiſe and virtuous men, (whom he has made free, and exempted from their ſervitude), that, had it been poſſible, according to his honour and glory, he would have laid before them the circumſtances and events which have pleaſed God and the Great Mahomet, and which have been the cauſe of breaking the peace between the everlaſting Ottoman empire and the Ruſſian inhabitants. After which unreaſonable and unclear behaviour in the eyes of God from the Ruſſian ſide, the Sovereign of the Globe, my maſter, lighted the fire of war: but, alas! what homicide and bloodſhed on both ſides hath there been during theſe laſt four or five years?

And although it has been predeſtinated ſo to be in the eternal counſel of God, yet as it requires a reconciliation through the great Prophet Mahomet; and ſeeing that at laſt the moſt famous Prince, the greateſt of the princes who believe in Jeſus, the only elected man of the people of the Meſſiah, the only decider of the buſineſs and rights of the nations of Nazareth, to whom my maſter allows glory and majeſty during his pious will, the high, the happieſt Governor and Emperor of Germany, and likewiſe the King of Pruſſia, the end of both which princes be bleſſed, ſo that they may be led into the way of ſalvation; and they having looked into the terrible bloodſhedding, and written conſtantly to their miniſter reſiding at the court of the moſt illuſtrious Porte, to cry for mercy before the moſt brilliant and glorious throne of my maſter, whoſe unworthy ſlave I am. And as it was at the ſame time the moſt ardent wiſh and longing from the throne of the glorious Princeſs, who is ſo high eſteemed by the princes who believe in Jeſus, who reigns over many nations of Nazareth, and governs the people of the Meſſiah, with honour, and with heroic mind, and who acknowledges her errors and unjuſt contrivances againſt the moſt illuſtrious Porte, namely, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, whoſe end alſo be bleſſed, and may ſhe be led into the way of ſalvation! What a glory for the great and high, mighty, juſt, wiſe, and virtuous Sultan, to ſee all the nations of Europe repreſented by the miniſters of the princes ſurrounding his throne, and ſighing for his gracious will! but not to gain the favour of all thoſe princes, nor yet influenced by their power or their magnificence, hath been the cauſe of his gracious will; for nothing but the love for his ſubjects in particular, and for mankind in general, hath he declared his moſt pious and gracious will to agree upon an armiſtice, as a beginning and the firſt ſtone to peace and harmony, which he having thus accepted of, the whole world is rejoiced, and the nations bring

him

him thanks to his moſt glorious throne; and to me, his unworthy ſlave, he gave a full power, to which I have appointed one of the members of the higheſt Divan, the Preſident of the College of Reviſion, a commander of ſix regiments of horſe, the moſt worthy Seu Abdul Rerim Effendi, whoſe glory may increaſe! who ſent to me the nine articles of it after it was agreed upon [321.]; and as I found them conſiſting with the honour, glory, and magnificence of my maſter, whoſe unworthy ſlave I am, and who gave me full power to give my aſſent in his glorious name; therefore I ſay, with joy and praiſe to God, and to the great Prophet Mahomet, he may continue the peace among mankind, and increaſe the glory of the wiſeſt and moſt juſt Sultan," &c.

"*Conſtantinople, June* 3. In conſequence of a ſuſpenſion of arms being agreed upon between the Ruſſians and our troops, the miniſters from Vienna and Berlin will ſet out in ten or twelve days for Jaſſy, to aſſiſt at the congreſs. They have already received of the Porte 50 purſes [25,000 piaſters] each for travelling-expences, and their allowance per day is likewiſe ſettled.

"*Hague, July* 10. We have letters here which aſſure, that the court of Ruſſia has propoſed three articles as the preliminary conditions of peace, which do not ſeem to meet with the hearty concurrence of the other powers, viz. 1. That the court of Peterſburg ſhall keep poſſeſſion of the conqueſts obtained over the Turks. 2. That 10,000,000 rubles ſhall be paid to that court, to defray the expences incurred by the war. 3. That the Porte ſhall enter into a moſt ſolemn engagement not to interfere any more in the affairs of Poland."

"*Warſaw, July* 4. A courier from Field-Marſhall Romanzow arrived here yeſterday with advice, that the two Ottoman miniſters arrived the 24th of June at the army of the Grand Vizir, near Zumla; that next day the Pruſſian envoy likewiſe arrived there; and that the miniſter from Vienna was expected on the 27th.

"*London, July* 18. They write from the frontiers of Turky, that Adm. Knowles is arrived at Kilia in the Black ſea, with ſeveral Engliſh and Dutch officers; that the Ruſſians have a body of troops in Mingrelia, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Suchotin, who has made ſome progreſs on the Black ſea, and is ſupported by the little Ruſſian ſquadron near Aſoph.

"*Conſtantinople, June* 3. The Porte hath received a very agreeable piece of intelligence. The 24th of laſt month, three couriers arrived here from Cairo with diſpatches, adviſing, that the army of Aly Bey, which was to act againſt Mahomet Aboudaab, his ſon-in-law, in the Saidi, under the command of nine beys, hath been entirely defeated by the latter. Aly Bey, not ſeeing any means of re-eſtabliſhing his affairs, and fearing to fall into the hands of the conqueror, reſolved to abandon Cairo, and carry off his treaſures. Unfortunately for him, ſome Arabs, being informed of his cataſtrophe, fell on his little troop, and made him priſoner; but he regained his liberty by paying a ranſom of 20,000 Venetian ſequins."

"*London, July* 30. A letter from Conſtantinople, dated June 5. ſays, that Aly Bey has fled to Chiek Daher in Syria; that the Porte has ſent a firman to Aboudaab to appoint him commander of Egypt, and has given orders at the ſame time to the pachas of Syria to purſue Aly Bey to his retreat, and to attack Chick Daher."

"*Leghorn, July* 4. Two letters have been received here, one from Cairo, dated May 4. and the other from Cyprus, dated May 12. which confirm the defeat of Aly Bey by Mahumed Bey-Aboudaab; but according to the former, Aly Bey was taken priſoner, with ſeventeen of his retinue; and the latter ſays, he had the good fortune to get to Gaza, from whence he was conducted to St Jean d' Acre under an eſcort brought to him by the ſon of the cheik of that place. However, it is certain, that Mahumed Bey-Aboudaab is at preſent in poſſeſſion of Cairo."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, June* 23. This day we were under a moſt dreadful alarm from the apprehenſion that the fire which laſt year conſumed a great part of this city, was going to be renewed. A fire broke out in ſome wooden houſes on the other ſide of the Neva, which immediately communicated to two Ruſſian churches, likewiſe of wood. Theſe were conſumed, and alſo a third, which was a building of ſtone, and ſome hundred houſes. The flames reached the magazines which were ſaved laſt year, and the flakes and

ſparks

ſparks flew over to this ſide of the river, towards a place which is ſurrounded with magazines, which contained great quantities of ſtores. In ſhort, they were on fire four or five times; but by the vigilance and activity of the inhabitants, the flames were ſtopped about eight in the evening."

"*London, July* 2. A letter from Peterſburg, dated May 22. ſays, that the Empreſs having taken into conſideration, that the ſalaries of the generals, and other officers of her armies, are too ſmall for their maintenance, has granted to them all, from a field-marſhal to the enſign incluſively, a conſiderable increaſe of their annual pay [one fifth]. This favour is ſo much the more particular, as it is done during a long and expenſive war."

POLAND.

This kingdom is now filled with foreign troops, Ruſſians, Auſtrians, and Pruſſians, who ſeem to act in concert, in conſequence of a plan formed by their reſpective ſovereigns for dividing it. But a letter from the Hague, dated July 16. ſays, "We are aſſured from good authority, that the execution of the plan is ſuſpended till after a peace is concluded between the Ruſſians and the Turks; and that in the mean time things are to remain *in ſtatu quo*; that is to ſay, the reſpective powers are to keep poſſeſſion of the places they have taken."

An antiminiſterial writer, in the London papers of July 3. under the ſignature, *The Britiſh Spy*, gives the following account of the diſmemberments of the kingdom of Poland. The Czarina is not to have one inch of the Poliſh territories, but in lieu of her territorial ſhare, ſhe is to be paid thirteen millions of Poliſh dollars. The King of Pruſſia contents himſelf with that ſlice of Poland which he has now dignified with the name of *New Pruſſia*. The Emperor, whom in point of precedence I ought to have mentioned firſt, has already actually ceded to him all that country from Zator, through Red Ruſſia, and Procutia, quite to the Euxine ſea. Beſides theſe new dominions which the Emperor has acquired for himſelf, he has alſo ſtipulated for one entire province, which, together with the province of Tranſilvania, are to be erected into a new kingdom in favour of his brother-in-law Albert Caſimir Saxon *Teſſen*: but this kingdom, in default of iſſue of this new king, is to devolve to the houſe of Auſtria, as an abſolute inheritance. In conſideration of theſe ceſſions, which are guarantied by France, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, the Emperor has actually agreed to cede, in abſolute ſovereignty, all his dominions in the Netherlands to Lewis XV. and his heirs for ever."

"*Warſaw, June* 6. Gen. Haddik arrived the 23d ult. at Eperies, to take the command of the Imperial troops deſtined to march into Poland, conſiſting of twelve regiments of foot and nine of horſe. It is certain that 800 Auſtrians have already taken poſſeſſion of Ducla, and that another corps of 6000 are marching towards Halics."

"*Warſaw, June* 27. We have juſt received the following declaration, which the Emperor has publiſhed, on account of ſending his troops into Poland, and ſent to all the officers and commanders of diſtricts in this nation.—"His Imperial Majeſty having reſolved, by ſending his troops into Poland, to take that country under his protection, he has, in conſequence of his gracious intentions, thought proper to order me, the Commander-General of his troops, to inform and declare to the public, That none of the citizens, of what rank and condition ſoever, ſhall abſent themſelves, but that they ſhall remain quiet (as they have hitherto done) in the exerciſe of their reſpective dignities, offices, functions, or trades, and conform to the diſpoſitions that are going to be publiſhed; as all the inhabitants may depend upon the ſame ſecurity and protection as the other ſubjects of his Imperial Majeſty in his hereditary dominions. It is recommended that the ordinance be notified in all the towns and villages; and if, in contradiction thereto, any inhabitant ſhould take upon him to retire out of the country, and ſhould be met with by the Imperial troops, he will be brought back to the place of his abode, and obliged to remain there. Given at the head-quarters, the 10th of June, 1772. HADDIK."

"*Warſaw, June* 20. The note which our miniſtry has delivered to the foreign miniſters concerning the entry of the Auſtrian troops into this kingdom, is couched in the following terms —"The unhappy fate of Poland obliges the underwritten perſons to have frequent, though always melancholy conferences, on the fatal events which ſeem to aſſault

Poland

Poland on every ſide. Monſ. d'Eſſen, reſident from the court of Saxony, is requeſted by theſe preſents to inform his court, that whilſt our whole attention was fixed upon what Poland has ſuffered, and has to apprehend from Pruſſia, we are informed of the entry of two bodies of Auſtrian troops, one on the ſide of Bielitz toward Cracovia, under the command of General d' Althan; the other on the ſide of Hungary, in the territories of Sanock, under General Eſterhaſi; and that the firſt has not only taken poſt in different places belonging to the Republic, in the duchies of Zator and Oſwiezim, and in the palatinate of Cracovia, at Wieliczka and Bothnia; but have moreover obliged the perſons employed in the royal ſalt-works there to ſign a writing in German, a copy of which is hereunto joined. The ſaid Gen. d'Althan being informed, that a detachment of a regiment of horſe-guards was poſted by the King's order at Weiliczka, for the protection of the ſalt-works, and that it is in the palatinate of Cracovia they muſt raiſe their pay, not only would not permit theſe troops to continue there, but even ſeized upon the magazine of forage which belonged to them. The more this proceeding is unexpected, and contrary to the rights of the King and the Republic, the more the reſident is requeſted to inform his court of it, and deſire its good offices, with that of Vienna, that it may be remedied, agreeable to the treaties and good neighbourhood which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the Crown of Poland and the Houſe of Auſtria.—Warſaw, June 9. 1772. [Signed] *Chlodizewſk, Biſhop of Doſen, Great Chancellor of Poland. Prince Czartoryſky, Great Chancellor of Lithuania. John de Borck, Chancellor of the Kingdom.*"

Tranſlation of the German writing above mentioned.—"We the underſigned formally promiſe, by theſe preſents, on pain of being immediately broke, to fulfil faithfully, diligently, and punctually, the duties of our charge; to bring all the money received to a ſeparate account, and to pay no regard for the future to any orders but thoſe of the Commander-General of the Auſtrian troops.—Done at Wieliczka, in the palatinate of Cracovia, June 11. 1772. [Signed] *Albert Klulzewſka, Adminiſtrator-General of the Salt-works. Joſ. Kielzewſky, Vice-Adminiſtrator.* In fidem præmiſſorum: *Le Chevalier d'Allthan, Major-General. F. de Mietrowſky, Colonel. The Baron de Kewſey, Lieutenant-Colonel.*"

"*Vienna, July* 1. According to our accounts from Poland, the greateſt harmony ſubſiſts between the troops of the three powers now in that kingdom. Ours find great plenty of proviſions; for the Polanders, being no longer afraid of being plundered by the Confederates, bring their cattle to the army, and ſell them at a very reaſonable price."

"*Warſaw, June* 13. We receive intelligence here daily of the advancement of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops. God knows what form Poland will aſſume, or what will be our lot. The two Poliſh regiments which are in Poliſh Pruſſia, have written to the commiſſaries of war for the crown, that they are not permitted to levy the capitation, and other impoſts there; and deſired that inſtructions may be ſent to them how to act. Although the Confederates ſeem to repoſe from time to time, yet the famous Potocki hath juſt iſſued an univerſal, exhorting all the Poles to ſupport him, and join his confederacy.—Tyniec has not ſurrendered yet. The day before yeſterday, the fine church with three ſteeples was burnt and totally deſtroyed by the cannonading. The Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops are in diſpute who ſhall have the honour of taking the place, which cannot hold out many days.—The King is deprived of the greateſt part of his revenues ſince the foreign troops took poſſeſſion of Poliſh Pruſſia, and of the ſalt-works of Samber, Vieliczka, and Bothnia."

"*Cracow, June* 11. Hardly a day paſſes but ſome of the Confederates arrive here, and ſurrender to the Ruſſians. The regimentary Skluſki and Col. Lenatowicz are come to ſurrender to Gen. Suwarow, with 250 men. An officer of the Confederates, named Peſchekerſki, has ſurrendered, with his troops, to Gen. Branicki. M. Schutz is come hither with 380 men, and hath made an advantageous agreement with Gen. Suwarow. He is at liberty, and his officers and ſoldiers have received their pardon."

"*Vienna, June* 10. An exact account of the Imperial troops now in Poland, is handed about here, by which it appears, that our young and favourite Emperor has actually 50,000 forces already in Poland, beſides nearly an equal number, who are on their reſpective marches for the ſame kingdom, from the different

diſtricts

diſtricts of Bohemia, Sileſia, Hungary, and Tranſylvania.—The ſeveral Poliſh diſtricts which the Emperor's troops have already taken poſſeſſion of, extend from Zater, on both ſides the river Weichſel, all along Red Ruſſia, Pecutia, and Moldavia, quite to the mouth of the Black ſea: and Mr Janus, firſt engraver to the Imperial court of Vienna, has engraved and publiſhed a map of theſe new-acquired dominions, under the name of *New Hungary*: it conſiſts of twelve capital towns, beſides 180 villages, adjoining to Sileſia only, without comprifing thoſe numerous other towns and villages in the provinces of Red Ruſſia, Pecutia, and Moldavia; in which laſt-mentioned province Gen. Haddik is to have his head-quarters."

"*Cracovia, June* 30. Every thing continues in the ſame ſituation here. The Confederates have not yet ſurrendered Tynice; but, on the contrary, they on the 22d inſtant executed one Bieveque, their commander, who, in concert with five others, had formed a deſign to deliver up the place to the Ruſſians."

"*Hague, June* 16. We learn from Berlin, that the city of Bromberg has ſent two deputies to the new governor of Marienwerder, to ſwear allegiance to their new ſovereign the King of Pruſſia."

"*Marienwerder, June* 12. Our new ſovereign, the King of Pruſſia, whoſe general wiſhes and deſires are only for the happineſs of his ſubjects, has found it highly intereſting, as well for his ſubjects in New Pruſſia, as for his ſubjects in Sileſia, to join the river Oder with the Weichſel; for the execution of which truly royal undertaking great preparations are already made. The Sieur Breckenhof, his Majeſty's chief engineer, arrived here yeſterday for that purpoſe. The ſum of 600,000 rixdollars, or 100,000l. is ordered from the royal treaſury to defray the expences."—Poliſh Pruſſia is bounded on the north by the Baltic ſea, on the ſouth by the provinces of Cujavia and Maſovia, on the eaſt by that of Samogitia, and on the weſt by Pomerania. Theſe territories were at firſt ſubject to certain ſovereign Dukes, until the Knights of the Teutonic order got the poſſeſſion of them in the 13th century, after a tedious war. In 1454 the weſtern part was ſubdued by the Polanders, and Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, (the 34th and laſt Maſter of that order), having ſhaken off the Poliſh yoke, obtained the eaſtern part under the title of a duchy, about the year 1520; ſo that Pruſſia has been divided, ever ſince that time, into Royal and Ducal. The above Albert embraced the doctrine of Luther, perſuaded moſt of the Teutonic Knights to marry, and introduced the Reformed religion into the country; which is fruitful, but overſpread with woods. It is watered by a great number of rivers; the chief of which are, the Weiſſel, the Cronon, or Niemen, the Nowat, the Elbing, the Weſer, and the Paſſer. There are alſo ſome lakes ſeven Poliſh miles in compaſs, and many bays and ſafe harbours on the ſea-coaſts. The ancient inhabitants have been long ſince extirpated, and the preſent inhabitants are a kind of mixed people, from Sweden, Poland, Germany, and other neighbouring countries.

"*London, July* 4. Advices from the continent ſay, that the Ruſſian forces now in different parts of the kingdom of Poland, amount in whole to thirty-one regiments of infantry, forty of cavalry, five of huſſars, and 9000 Coſſacks, the total of theſe troops making upwards of 80,000."

"*Grodno, June* 10. Thirteen hundred Baſkires are arrived here from Minſk. Theſe new gueſts will accompliſh the ruin of this unhappy country. Moſt of them are armed with a ſabre and muſket, and the reſt with bows and arrows. A great number of theſe barbarians are near Slonim, and others about Wilna. Our fields, our corn and grain of all ſorts, are a prey to their horſes: and unleſs we receive aid ſoon, we ſhall be entirely eat up."—Another account ſays, "The Baſkires which are arrived here [at Grodno] are a hideous and frightful people: they ſpeak the Tartarian language: they will not eat pork; but nothing elſe comes amiſs to them; among the reſt, horſe-fleſh and cats are eat by them. They have a great diſlike to the Jews, ſome of whom they were going to murder, and it was with much difficulty that a Jewiſh child was ſaved, whom they had taken from its parents. They have neither law nor diſcipline among them, but commit every exceſs imaginable. They lodge ſixteen or eighteen together in a houſe, and exact whatever they think proper from the inhabitants. Their commandant is often treated ill by them, particularly when he attempts to reſtrain them in their unreaſonable demands."

"*Warſaw, July* 11. The future fate of

of Cracovia and Tyniec excites every body's attention. The Ruſſians are upon their guard in the former, where 300 workmen are employed in digging a wide and deep ditch. The Confederates received the Auſtrians in Tyniec, where they entered unknown to the Ruſſian general Suwarow; who does not ſeem very well pleaſed with it, as appears by his ſurrounding the place, and ordering it to be cannonaded again. They likewiſe write from Cracovia, that the Ruſſians, in the night of the 3d inſt. ſeized before the fortifications of Tyniec, an Auſtrian officer and twelve men, and carried them to Cracovia; in conſequence of which the Auſtrians gave notice to the Ruſſians who occupy the ſalt-works at Wieliczka, that they muſt not ſtir from thence. The latter have brought back a convoy which was going to Tyniec; and the Auſtrians, by way of reprizal, have ſtopt the proviſions that were going to the Ruſſians at the ſalt-works at Wieliczka. Theſe proceedings are the more extraordinary, as the courts of Peterſburg and Vienna ſeem to be in a ſtate of perfect good underſtanding."

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, June* 30. A few days ago a very extraordinary occurrence happened here. A Finlandman brought a ſhip load of wood to ſell in this capital. The ſoldiers who were upon guard at the time this ſhip arrived, formed a plan amongſt themſelves to cheat this poor man of part of his load of wood; and, to carry it effectually into execution, it was agreed, that one of them ſhould pick a quarrel with this harmleſs Finlandman, and from words ſhould, as quick as poſſible, fall to blows with him. The plan being concerted, one of the ſoldiers began to load the Finlandman with much abuſe: but he, pretending not to underſtand the Swediſh language, took no notice of the abuſe; but, in his own country-dialect, told the ſoldier to be ſilent, otherwiſe he would ſoon make him to be ſo. This anſwer of the Finlandman, though delivered in an unknown tongue, was accompanied with ſuch expreſſive geſticulations, that the ſoldier was not at a loſs to gueſs the meaning of it; which exaſperated him the more; and accordingly he began afreſh to curſe and damn the Finlandman with the bittereſt execrations. The latter then pretended to be very ſorry for having given the ſoldier any occaſion to put himſelf into ſo terrible a paſſion, and with a fair ſpeech, and humble voice, ſoothed and coaxed the ſoldier till he got him within his reach; when ſlily taking an herb out of his pouch, he rubbed it in a violent manner all over the jaws and mouth of the ſoldier; who, to the great aſtoniſhment and terror of his brother-ſoldiers, was inſtantly ſtruck dumb. This event alarmed the whole garriſon; and the head officer then on duty put the Finlandman and ſoldier both under an arreſt. The affair came before a civil court of judicature; and the Finlandman declared, that, in his own defence, he had done nothing more than make uſe of an herb, which, on briſkly chafing the lips of any man with it, has the power of depriving perſons ſo chafed of the uſe of ſpeech. The court deeming this violent, though natural mode of doing one's ſelf juſtice, not ſtrictly juſtifiable, were going to paſs ſentence upon him; but the Finlandman begged he might be heard a few words. This requeſt being granted, the honeſt Finlandman replied, that had he totally deprived the ſoldier of his uſe of ſpeech, he would not pretend to juſtify his own conduct; but as the herb which he had made uſe of occaſioned only a temporary deprivation of ſpeech, and the power of that herb might be counteracted, in half a minute's time, by the application of another herb, which he had then in his pocket, he hoped the judges would releaſe him, on condition of his reſtoring the ſoldier to the uſe of his ſpeech. This requeſt being alſo granted, the Finlandman applied the antidotal herb to the ſoldier's mouth; and the dumb man inſtantly recovered his ſpeech. The ſociety of arts and ſciences eſtabliſhed at Stockholm, when they heard of the ſurpriſing power of theſe two herbs, ſent for the Finlandman, and offered him a reward of 250 dollars for the diſcovery of them; but the offer, it ſeems, was not accepted of."

"*Stockholm, July* 3. We have juſt received advice from Avaſaœa in Lapland, that the wood on Mount Horrilakers had, by ſome accident, been ſet on fire on the night of the 22d of June, which burnt with ſuch amazing rapidity, that the flames ſoon communicated to the foreſts at the foot of the mountain; and the trees being dried up by the hot weather, were in leſs than half an hour in one continued blaze. The light was

ſoon

ſoon ſeen from Avaſacœa; and the inhabitants immediately ran to ſome villages that were near the foreſt ſide; but the little wooden huts that formed thoſe villages were ſoon reduced to aſhes: happily no lives were loſt. The flames continued ravaging the foreſts till the 24th in the afternoon; when a heavy ſhower of rain falling, it was almoſt immediately extinguiſhed. This is the fourth fire of the kind that has happened on the Horrilakers ſince the year 1636."

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, July* 4. M. Rœmeling, Firſt Lieutenant of Marine, arrived here the 29th ult. from Algiers, by the way of Marſeilles, from whence he continued his route over land, and hath brought his Majeſty the agreeable news, that Rear-Admiral Hoogland, after he had concluded a peace with the regency of Algiers, ſailed for Tunis, to confirm alſo the peace with that Barbarian power, and re-eſtabliſh the ſafety of the Daniſh flag in the Mediterranean."

"*Copenhagen, July* 11. In the peace lately concluded with the Algerines are the following articles. 1. That the Daniſh ſlaves, which were thirty in number, ſhould be reſtored without ranſom; 2. That the duty which the Danes uſed to pay of 10 per cent. ſhould be reduced to 5 per cent.; and, 3. That all Algerine veſſels ſhall firſt ſalute the Daniſh ſhips. — It is ſaid that the people of Algiers forced the Dey and the Divan to make this peace; there being ſo many Daniſh ſhips in the Mediterranean, that the Algerines did not dare venture out; by which they were deprived of the greateſt part of their revenues, which ariſe by piracy."

"*Copenhagen, July* 13. The firſt miniſter of ſtate and general, Count Shack, Earl de Ranſau-Aſchberg, is removed from all his employments, but has a penſion of 8000 dollars per ann. He is to depart for Lubeck, and from thence to his eſtate at Aſchberg with the firſt packet-boat. Several more changes in the miniſtry have followed, as likewiſe in the military and admiralty."

GERMANY.

"*Coblentz, July* 5. We have had repeated ſtorms of hail for two days paſt, which have deſtroyed all hopes of a plentiful harveſt in the electorate of Treves. That which happened laſt was the moſt violent; the hailſtones weighed from four to eleven ounces. The bailiwick of Saarbruck, which comprehends thirty-eight villages, is entirely ruined; the corn and the vineyards are deſtroyed; the birds were killed in the air, and the game in the fields, and ſeveral houſes deſtroyed. In ſhort, the very earth and fruit-trees were waſhed away in ſome places; and the loſs upon the whole is computed at ſome hundred thouſand florins."

"*Bruſſels, July* 9. Letters from different parts of France and Germany are full of the great devaſtations lately made by tempeſts. In the neighbourhood of Wieſſenſtadt, upwards of twenty barns were in one night reduced to aſhes by the lightning, and the hail had entirely deſtroyed all the fruits of the earth."

The Society of OEconomy eſtabliſhed in Leipſic, on the 25th of May laſt, came to the reſolution of giving a prize of 250 rix-dollars, to the perſon who ſhould give the beſt ſolution to the following complicated queſtion, namely, "Whether a dearth of the common neceſſaries of life may not be avoided by the good œconomy and induſtry of individuals? and, Whether, by the help of natural philoſophy, we cannot diſcover certain criterions in the phyſical world, by which we may infallibly judge of and foretell a ſcarcity of bread-corn, &c. &c? and, What is the beſt meaſure that an œconomical man can take to prevent ſuch dearth or ſcarcity?"

"*London, July* 25. We are informed, by an officer of high rank in the Imperial ſervice, now in London, that there are upwards of fifty Engliſh and Scots gentlemen officers in the Imperial army, beſides one field-marſhal, four generals, ſix lieutenant-generals, eleven colonels, and upwards of 250 inferior officers, that are natives of Ireland."

"*Hague, July* 14. They write from Hanover, that the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick has been at Goerde, accompanied, contrary to expectation, by the Hereditary Prince her huſband, which is looked upon as a convincing proof, that a great harmony ſubſiſts betwixt theſe two illuſtrious perſonages. They ſtaid four days with the Queen Carolina Matilda of Denmark, who was overjoyed to ſee her ſiſter."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*London, July* 18. We learn from the Hague, that their High Mightineſſes,

on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, have forbidden, under ſevere penalties, the exportation of potatoes from their territories for one year."

France.

The Princes of the Blood have ſigned a proteſt againſt the whole proceedings of the court, from June 1771 to the preſent time, with their own hands, and ſent it to Fountainbleau.

"*Auxerre, in Burgundy, June* 24. We have been in the utmoſt conſternation here, occaſioned by an earthquake, attended by a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning. I was at ſupper laſt night about nine o'clock at the Hotel de Petit Paris when I felt the firſt ſhock, which laſted near two ſeconds, and threw every thing off the table. This ſhock was inſtantly followed by another equally ſevere. Immediately I got down into the ſtreet, where a great number of people was gathered, and moſt of them upon their knees. I was hardly in the ſtreet before another ſhock was perceived, and the ſpires of the two Dominican churches came tumbling down; but no perſon was hurt. Then began the ſtorm, and ſuch ſheets of fire poured down, that, for our own preſervation, we were forced into the churches, and the Biſhop's palace was full. About five minutes after it began, one of the convents took fire: every one was fearful of venturing to help the poor nuns, who ran out almoſt naked; ſtupified with fear, they kneeled down in the ſtreet, and remained immoveable. About an hour after, the ſtorm began to abate, and by five in the morning every element was entirely compoſed, and a more beautiful morning I never ſaw. The damage done was not near ſo conſiderable as was expected; as the two churches and the convent, were the only ſufferers. The amazement was general, but now is pretty well over, and we have nothing elſe but maſſes and prayers to deprecate the vengeance of an offended Deity."

"*London, July* 11. A young man has been preſented to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who has the very extraordinary gift of hydroſcopy, or diſcovering at what depth water may be found before the earth is broken up. He has been tried in different parts of the country where he has been an entire ſtranger, and water has always been diſcovered on the ſpot, and at the diſtance from the ſurface, where he declared he ſaw it."

"*Paris, July* 3. The heat we have lately experienced here, has exceeded, by one degree, that of the year 1753; and laſt Friday it was almoſt inſupportable. That day, and the ſucceeding night, paſſed however without a ſtorm; but the next morning we had a terrible one, which began with thunder and lightning, and was followed by a moſt violent rain. Happily very little damage was done by the lightning, and we hear of but one life loſt, which was a dealer in old cloaths, who was ſtruck as he was endeavouring to ſhut his window. He lived twenty-four hours after, ſenſeleſs, and in terrible convulſions."

Spain.

"*London, June* 30. They write from Madrid, that a number of Jeſuits, to the amount of 170 perſons, were ſeized by order of the government, in a convent of the Carmelites at Almanza, on the 2d inſtant, and impriſoned. Some of the principals are already condemned to die."

"*Madrid, June* 21. An ordinance is juſt publiſhed here, which prohibits the bringing in cotton velvets, and all ſtuffs in general that have cotton in them, into any of the King's dominions in Spain and the Indies. The merchants are allowed three months to diſpoſe of the goods of this kind they have by them; and after the expiration of twenty-two months the wear of thoſe ſtuffs is prohibited entirely under very ſevere penalties."

"*Madrid, June* 15. The advices received here from different provinces of the kingdom, bring melancholy accounts touching the great number of locuſts which cover the fields, &c. and devour all the fruits of the earth. They make the greateſt ravages in Old Caſtile, where upwards of 3000 men are employed in deſtroying them; but it is feared that they will not fully ſucceed in removing this dreadful calamity, which will occaſion a great ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſion this year."

"*London, July* Letters from Italy, dated the 2d inſtant, adviſe, that an account had been received there, from Mexico, that a violent earthquake had deſtroyed the greateſt part of the city of Manilla, the capital of the Philippine iſlands; but that happily very few of the inhabitants loſt their lives by this dreadful accident."

"*Madrid,*

"*Madrid, June* 24. I have juſt received the following account from a friend of mine, who is an officer in the Spaniſh army, and is now at Peru.—Some time ſince orders were ſent from the Spaniſh court to the viceroy of Peru, to fit out three ſhips, and man them well. Theſe ſhips went to the iſland of Chiloe on the coaſt of Chili, where they were to pitch upon ſome place for building a town and forts, in order to keep the natives of that iſland in awe, as they burnt Caſtro, the only town that the Spaniards ever had there, about ſeven years ago. Accordingly three ſtout ſhips were fitted out, and well manned. They ſailed from the harbour of Guiaquil on the 10th of March laſt, with a fine gale at S. E. and on the 27th of that month arrived off Caſtro, and came to an anchor there: but attempting to go aſhore in their boats, they found the natives drawn up on the beach, armed with muſkets, ſwords, and their own country-weapons, bows, arrows, and clubs, with which they threatened to oppoſe their landing. The Spaniards did not think fit to go on ſhore there, but getting on board their ſhips, hove up their anchors, and ſtood into the bay; where, turning the broadſides of the ſhips on ſhore, they fired upon the Indians, and did great execution; on which they retreated, and the Spaniards landed, and, taking poſſeſſion of the iſland in the name of the King of Spain, immediately began erecting a fort where the old one formerly ſtood, and landing all the men out of the two ſhips, the other was ordered to return with an account of their ſucceſs to Guiaquil, where ſhe arrived on the 21ſt of April. An expreſs was ſent off to Lima, and in leſs than three weeks nine large veſſels, with ammunition, and every neceſſary ſtore, ſailed for Chiloe, to begin rebuilding the town, and fortifying it in the beſt manner. This iſland is looked upon by the Spaniards as a place of great importance, as it will effectually hinder any other European nation from having any connections with the Chileſians on the continent; many tribes of theſe people, and a great part of Chili, where ſome gold mines are ſituated, not being under the power or dominion of the Spaniſh King."

ITALY.

"*Rome, May* 22. The ceremony of a late marriage [165. 262.] was as great as that of a prince indeed. The Chevalier, with Lord C——ll, and five ſervants, left Rome incog. and came to Macerati, from whence Lord C——ll ſet out for Loretto, where he received the Princeſs, an amiable lady of twenty years of age. He brought her to Macerati, and ſtayed there till Eaſter Sunday at night; when they ſet out for the palace of Count de Spada, whoſe brother is in the Chevalier's ſervice, and the next day arrived in Rome. Their entry into Rome was as follows. Firſt, four couriers—Chevalier's poſt chaiſe—then the Princeſs's coach and ſix, followed by two other poſt-chaiſes—the Chevalier and the Princeſs in their coach, followed by two coaches and ſix, with the Cardinal's attendants. The concourſe of people at the cavalcade was really ſurpriſing. Cardinal York paid a viſit to the Princeſs next morning, had a conference with her for an hour, and made her a preſent of a gold ſnuff-box, ſet with diamonds of great value: but the outſide, beautiful as it is, was nothing in compariſon of the beauty within; it contained an order upon his banker for 40,000 Roman crowns, near equal to 10,000l. Sterling, with a ſettlement of 4000l. a-year upon her. What think you of this affair? She is pretty, and young; he is vigorous, and ſtrong; and they may produce a race of pretenders which will never end as long as the world laſts.—*Creſcant læte; Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.*"

"*Rome, June* 18. Some time ſince, mention was made of a vulnerary water, the ſecret for making which was known only to a criminal who had been condemned to die, but obtained his pardon, on condition of his communicating the ſecret to his Holineſs. This water has been examined by the moſt ſkilful phyſicians and ſurgeons, who have made a number of trials of its effects; the reſult of which is, that they have declared it to be moſt efficacious in ſtopping hæmorrhages of all kinds, as well thoſe of the arteries, as from common wounds. It has been tried on ſeveral perſons with the greateſt ſucceſs, and experiments have been made on other animals, purpoſely further to experience its effects: The main artery of a lamb and the crural artery of a dog being cut, and the wounds having ſome of this water applied to them, they were healed in forty-eight hours. This diſcovery, ſo valuable for humanity, will not die with its author,

author, as his Holineſs is poſſeſſed of the receipt for making it; and we are told he has preſented a copy of it to the Emperor of Germany."

"*London, July* 11. An edict was publiſhed at Genoa, a few weeks ago, to prevent the expenſive wear of jewels, trinkets, &c. and to confine both men and women to one ſet, both at home and abroad. The penalty on the men for tranſgreſſing is, the firſt time, 40 crowns; for the ſecond, 60; and for the third, 100. With reſpect to the ladies and children, for the firſt offence they are to be confined two months to their chamber, and if found to be abroad within the time, to pay 40 crowns; for the ſecond offence, to be confined three months, under the penalty of 60 crowns; and for the third offence, four months confinement, under the penalty of 100 crowns. During the confinement of the ladies, or children, they are not to receive viſits from any perſons, except their parents, in the firſt degree; and any others attempting to viſit them are to be fined from 25 to 50 crowns, at the diſcretion of the magiſtrates."

"*Turin, June* 17. We hear from Novarre, that the Jeſuits, who for near a century paſt kept the public ſchools there, in conſideration of which they enjoyed a revenue of 24,000 livres per ann. left by the Abbé Canobio, have been ſuſpended by order of his Majeſty from the right of teaching, and alſo deprived of the revenue. The King has ſubſtituted in their places ſeven other profeſſors, who will begin to exerciſe their offices next November, when the ſchools open. Thoſe ſchools are no longer to be called *the ſchools of Canobio*, but *the Royal ſchools of the univerſity*."

"*Rome, June* 20. The King of G. Britain has ſent a ſpecial charge to D. Paul Borgheſe, to repair to the audience of the Pope, and thank his Holineſs in his name for the great attention he had ſhewn to the Duke of Glouceſter his brother, during his ſtay in that city."

"*Naples, June* 23. Laſt week five cheſts of ſilver-plate, which belonged to the Jeſuits at the time they were obliged to quit the kingdom, were ſent to the mint, where the King has ordered that it be coined into money, and diſtributed to the poor."

British North America.

On the 8th of April, Gov. Hutchinſon opened the ſeſſion in the council-chamber at Cambridge, with a ſpeech to both houſes of aſſembly, wherein, amongſt other things, he ſaid as follows. "Our moſt gracious Sovereign is ever ready to afford a favourable attention to ſuch petitions and requeſts of his ſubjects as do not tend to injure the conſtitution, and are, in other reſpects, reaſonable to be granted; and if you had deſired me to carry the court to Boſton, becauſe it is the moſt convenient place; and the prerogative of the crown to inſtruct the Governor to convene the court at ſuch place as his Majeſty may think proper, had not been denied; I ſhould have obtained leave to meet you at Boſton at this time: but I ſhall not be at liberty to do it, whilſt this denial is perſiſted in. If you ſhall deſiſt from it, and the removal of the court to Boſton ſhall, for other reaſons, be judged expedient, I have authority to acquaint you, that his Majeſty will allow me to comply with your wiſhes."

In the anſwer to this ſpeech, unanimouſly voted in the houſe of Repreſentatives, are the following paſſages.

"We have maturely conſidered this point; and are ſtill firmly of opinion, that ſuch inſtruction is repugnant to the royal charter, wherein the Governor is veſted with the full power of adjourning, proroguing, and diſſolving the general aſſembly, as he ſhall judge neceſſary. Nothing in the charter appears to us to afford the leaſt grounds to conclude, that a right is reſerved to his Majeſty of controlling the Governor in thus exerciſing this full power: nor indeed does it ſeem reaſonable that there ſhould; for it being impoſſible that any one at the diſtance of three thouſand miles ſhould be able to foreſee the moſt convenient time or place of holding the aſſembly, it is neceſſary that ſuch diſcretionary power ſhould be lodged in the Governor or Commander in Chief, who is by charter conſtantly to reſide within the province.

We are ſtill earneſtly deſirous of the removal of this aſſembly to the court-houſe in Boſton; and we are ſorry that your Excellency's determination thereon depends upon our diſavowing theſe principles; becauſe we cannot do it conſiſtently with that duty which we owe to our conſtituents. We are conſtrained to be explicit at this time: for if we ſhould be ſilent, after your Excellency has recommended it to us as a neceſſary preliminary

minary to deſiſt from ſaying any thing upon this head, whilſt we requeſt your Excellency for a removal of the aſſembly for reaſons of convenience only, it might be conſtrued as tacitly conceding to a doctrine injurious to the conſtitution, and in effect as reſcinding our own record, of which we ſtill deliberately approve.

The power of adjourning and proroguing the general aſſembly, is a power in truſt to be exerciſed for the good of the province; and this Houſe have a right to judge for themſelves, whether it is thus exerciſed. We cannot avoid taking this occaſion freely to declare to your Excellency, that the holding the aſſembly in this place without any good reaſon that we can conceive, under the many and great inconveniencies which this and former Houſes have ſo fully ſet forth to your Excellency, is in our opinion an undue exerciſe of power, and a very great grievance, which we ſtill hope will ſoon be fully redreſſed."

"*Boſton, June* 1. On Wedneſday, the aſſembly met at Harvard College in Cambridge, and choſe Mr Samuel Adams for their clerk, and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; their ſpeaker. The Speaker was preſented to the Governor, and approved of.

On Thurſday his Excellency made a ſpeech to both Houſes, in which he informs them, that they have now an opportunity of proceeding to the conſideration of ſuch public affairs as may properly come before them; and adds, "In every meaſure, as far as ſhall conſiſt with my duty to the King, and with the welfare and proſperity of the province, I will chearfully concur with you."

On Saturday both Houſes preſented addreſſes to the Governor in anſwer to his ſpeech, and they each conclude with praying his Excellency, to remove the general court from Cambridge to the court-houſe at Boſton. The Houſe of Repreſentatives in particular mention, that they cannot, without the greateſt inconvenience, proceed to the conſideration of the public buſineſs at Cambridge.

His Excellency ſent a reply to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to the following purport. "I will take the ſubject-matter of your meſſage into conſideration: and if it ſhall not appear to me neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of the province, to continue the court in ſome other place than the town of Boſton, I will comply with your deſire, and remove it there. If it ſhall appear to me to be neceſſary to continue it in ſome other place, although by the conſtitution I am made the judge of that neceſſity, yet I will endeavour, by another meſſage, to convince you of it, that you may proceed in your buſineſs with the greater ſatisfaction."

"*Boſton, June* 8. On Wedneſday the Governor ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in reply to their anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, received a new meſſage from the Houſe, and gave an anſwer, viz.

The Reply. "Gentlemen, As I wiſh to have a juſt underſtanding of every expreſſion in any meſſages which come to me from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I muſt deſire you to acquaint me, whether, when you ſay in your meſſage of the 29th of May, that it does not appear to you there was any neceſſity of convening the aſſembly at Cambridge, you intend my convening it there when I firſt removed it from Boſton, or my convening it there the preſent year. As ſoon as I am aſcertained of this, I ſhall be ready to give you a full anſwer to your meſſage."

The new Meſſage. "May it pleaſe your Excellency, In anſwer to your meſſage of this day, this Houſe beg leave to ſay, that they judge the intention of the expreſſion particularly referred to by your Excellency, as well as of all other expreſſions in their meſſage on the 29th of May, to be ſufficiently clear and plain; and therefore it is altogether needleſs to make any explanation of them; and hope your Excellency will not delay to give a full anſwer to that meſſage."

The Anſwer. "Gentlemen, I muſt govern myſelf by the meaſure, not of your underſtanding, but my own. What appears to you to be ſufficiently plain, appears to me to be doubtful and equivocal, as it may be conſtrued one way or other; ſo in complying with your deſire, founded upon this among other reaſons, I ſhould or ſhould not conform to the inſtructions of the King, whoſe ſervant I am. As reſerved as you have been in your anſwer to my meſſage, I will be unreſerved and open with you. Whilſt you diſpute the authority by which I at firſt removed the court from Boſton, I do not intend to carry it thither again; and whenſoever I ſhall receive his Majeſty's

inſtructions

inſtructions for exerciſing the juſt prerogative of the crown in any caſe, I will obſerve them without violation in any degree; and when your intention in any meſſage appears to me uncertain, I think it will be a ſufficient juſtification for my refuſal to do any thing in conſequence of ſuch meſſage ſo long as the uncertainty remains."

"*Philadelphia, April* 30. The managers of the contributions for the culture of ſilk have now the proſpect of being able to carry on this laudable undertaking to the greateſt advantage. The accounts they have received from England concerning the ſilk of laſt year tranſmitted thither, are very encouraging, and they expect by the firſt ſhip a more full and particular account both of the quality of the ſilk, and the prices it will bring. The Houſe of Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, having had the proceedings of the managers for laſt year laid before them, have been pleaſed to give the ſame a place in their minutes; and to expreſs their opinion, that "the culture of ſilk is a matter of great conſequence to the intereſt of that colony;" and it is not doubted but they will fall on ſome method of encouraging the ſame; in which the aſſembly of this province of Penſylvania have ſet a laudable example by the following vote, viz. "Reſolved, That a certificate for the ſum of 1000l. payable to the managers of the contributions for promoting the culture of ſilk in this province, be ſigned by the Speaker, as ſoon as they ſhall make it appear to the Governor, and the Speaker of Aſſembly for the time being, that they have procured ſubſcriptions to the amount of 1000l. for the ſaid purpoſe."

The managers, in order to intitle them to the above bounty of 1000l. from this province, have but about 150l. to make up by ſubſcription, which they doubt not will ſoon be completed."

"*Anapolis, Maryland, April* 25. This laſt year the Americans have imported above double the uſual quantity of Britiſh goods; yet the prices, inſtead of falling, have aroſe from 25 to 30 per cent. above what they formerly brought in the ſtores; which plainly proves an increaſing opulence as well as an increaſing population; and the face of things daily changes here for the better. In the moſt diſtant parts of the country, the planters houſes, formerly little better than Welch huts, now aſſume the appearance of Yorkſhire farm-houſes. The land brings a yearly rent to the owners as far inwards as the Alligany mountains; and even among thoſe hills, the glens, or low grounds between ſurrounding hills, are tenanted by Dutch or High-Germans, who prefer thoſe wilderneſſes with liberty, to their native inſlaved country, although, in many of theſe ſpots, you cannot ſee the ſun till nine o'clock in the evening; nor can they otherwiſe diſcover his riſing or ſetting but by the appearance or diſappearance of his rays on the trees growing on the ſummits of environing mountains. So dear is liberty to the human breaſt, even in the opinion of a man born a ſlave in Germany, that he prefers thoſe wilds, with that ſecurity which Engliſh laws afford, to a country to which he is wooed by all the moſt endearing ties of blood and friendſhip! How tender then, and how careful ought we to be of a conſtitution, which even in the eyes of foreigners is ſo highly valued!"

"*From the journal of the Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia.* — *Williamſburgh, Tueſday, Feb.* 18. Mr Treaſurer acquainted the Houſe, that he had a meſſage from the Governor to this Houſe, ſigned by his Excellency; and he preſented the ſame to the Houſe, which was read by Mr Speaker, and is as followeth, viz.

"Gentlemen, I have thought proper to lay before you a liſt of the fees which I found had been uſually paid to the clerks of my predeceſſors in this government, but which have been objected to in one inſtance ſince I have taken the adminiſtration upon me. In order therefore to give the people over whom I have the honour to preſide, the cleareſt proof of the uprightneſs of my own intentions, and to let them ſee my readineſs to remove, as ſoon as I can diſcover it, every poſſibility of a diſpute between me, and thoſe whoſe affection I would gladly conciliate, I deſire you will take the ſaid liſt of fees under your conſideration: and as I ſuppoſe, if they appear to be juſt and reaſonable to you, upon the compariſon of them with what is the practice in ſimilar caſes in all other governments, that you will have no objections to the eſtabliſhing of them by law; ſo, on my part, if you judge otherwiſe of them, I ſhall not heſitate at conſenting to aboliſh them all, or in part, exactly as you ſhall think proper to propoſe. DUNMORE."

"*To*

"To his Excellency the Rt Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

The Humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

My Lord, We, his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, humbly beg leave to return your Excellency our unfeigned thanks for your very candid and polite meſſage. It affords us the higheſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, to find your Excellency ſo cordially diſpoſed to cultivate with the country that agreeable harmony, which will undoubtedy conciliate to you the affection of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of Virginia, and thereby eſtabliſh our mutual happineſs upon the moſt ſolid and permanent foundation. We bear the greateſt reſpect to your Excellency's important and exalted ſtation amongſt us, and think that there is a neceſſity for ſupporting the honour and dignity of our Governors; but, my Lord, give us leave, on this occaſion, humbly to repreſent to your Excellency, that we conſider the emoluments of government, as by law eſtabliſhed, adequate and amply ſufficient for thoſe purpoſes. The fees which appear to have been received by the clerks of your Excellency's predeceſſors, for iſſuing commiſſions for the appointment of public officers, and which we are now, for the firſt time, regularly informed of by your Lordſhip's meſſage, are unknown to our law; and therefore we cannot ſufficiently applaud your Lordſhip's wiſdom and goodneſs, in embracing ſo early an opportunity in expreſſing your willingneſs, if they ſhould be found diſagreeable to us, as they really are, to have them totally aboliſhed."

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, April* 27. The general aſſembly of Georgia met laſt week at Savanna, after about a year's vacation. The Commons houſe preſented Noble Wimberley Jones, Eſq; as their Speaker, to the Preſident, who diſapproved of their choice; which they notwithſtanding repeated: but Mr Jones, being rejected a third time, declined a fourth election; and the Houſe choſe Archibald Bulloch, Eſq; whom his Honour approved of on Friday laſt."

"*Charleſtown, May* 4. The general aſſembly of Georgia was diſſolved on Saturday the 25th ult. having ſat about three days."

ENGLAND.

[Several poſtponed articles are now inſerted.]

A change of the court's mourning for the late Princeſs-dowager of Wales [110.] took place on Sunday, April 12.; and the court went out of mourning for her R. Highneſs on Sunday, May 10.

"*Tom's coffee-houſe, Cornhill, May* 27. 1772. At a general meeting of the proprietors of Canada Reconnoiſſances [103.] this day, the following letter was ſent to Lord Rochford.

"The Britiſh Proprietors of Canada Reconnoiſſances deſire to expreſs to your Lordſhip, our full ſatisfaction with the manner in which you have aſſerted our juſt claims, and concluded the long-depending negotiation for our final payment. We refer ourſelves wholly to your Lordſhip's judgement and penetration for the intentions of the French miniſtry to fulfil the terms they have agreed to for our reimburſement; and we have an entire reliance on your Lordſhip's aſſurances, that if there ſhould be any failure or heſitation on their part, we ſhall always be conſidered as under the protection of government. We are ſenſible, that we are much indebted to the clear comprehenſion you had of our affairs, and to the abilities and indefatigable perſeverance with which your Lordſhip has conducted this negotiation; and we owe this public acknowledgement to your Lordſhip, for the ready acceſs you have at all times afforded us; for the extraordinary attention you have ſhewn to all our applications; for your chearful acceptance of every uſeful ſuggeſtion; for the candid, open, full, and early intelligence we received from your Lordſhip in every ſtage of the buſineſs; and for the fair treatment and polite reception we have met with, not only from your Lordſhip, but from every perſon in the Secretary of State's office, ever ſince your Lordſhip has preſided there. [Signed] *Robert Allen, chairman. Wm Took, dep. chairman. Benj. Hopkins. Peter Simond. John Hankey. Robert Hankey. Richard Carter. John Boldero. Joſeph Maſſen. Leonard Ellington.*"

A petition of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharton, Eſqs, and others, for a grant of a tract of country, for a new colony, on the banks of the Ohio in North America, was taken into conſideration in the privy council, July 1.

and finally reported upon in favour of the petitioners.

A complaint of the journeymen cabinet-makers came on to be heard, at Sir John Fielding's office, May 14. by which it appeared, that as many goods as would have employed 400 journeymen many months to manufacture from rough materials, had been imported from France duty-free, under the privilege of foreign ambaſſadors; and praying the direction of the juſtices how to proceed, in order to remedy ſo great an incroachment upon their trade. They were adviſed to lay their caſe before Lord Rochford; and, if no redreſs could be obtained from that quarter, to apply to parliament; but by no means to offer any inſult to the perſons concerned in the importation.

Accordingly a great number of journeymen cabinet-makers aſſembled in St James's ſquare, May 26. and proceeded thence in a body to Col. Luttrell's, in May-Fair, with a petition, deſiring him to preſent it to the Houſe of Commons. The Colonel ordered his chariot immediately, and proceeded at their head to the Houſe of Commons. But as the members were not yet aſſembled, Col. Luttrell, after ſtaying a very ſhort time in the houſe, came out again, and went to Lord North's. After ſtaying with his Lordſhip for near an hour, he and Lord North returned together to the Houſe; where the members being now aſſembled, the Colonel preſented the petition; which, in ſubſtance, ſet forth, That great quantities of cabinet-work, glaſſes, and carved work, have been brought into this country, under pretence of being for the uſe of foreign ambaſſadors, when they were really intended for ſale, and have been depoſited in warehouſes, and expoſed to ſale, and hand-bills privately diſperſed for that purpoſe; and therefore praying the Houſe, to take cogniſance of the hardſhips the petitioners labour under, in order that a ſtop may be put to ſuch unjuſtifiable and illicit practices, and grant them ſuch relief and protection as they ſhall think proper.

The Colonel ſpoke in favour of the petition with great ſpirit and propriety: and was anſwered by Lord North, who owned, that in the affair relative to the goods ſeized laſt year, and ſaid then to belong to the Neapolitan ambaſſador, he had been impoſed upon, otherwiſe that he ſhould never have ordered the ſeizure to be withdrawn; that he ſaw the matter now in quite a different light; that it was a grievance of the firſt magnitude, a grievance which of courſe required to be redreſſed, and which he ſhould be ready to lend a hand to, by agreeing to any meaſure that ſhould be thought adviſeable for the purpoſe. A motion was then made, for committing the contents of the petition; and a debate enſued thereon, which continued near two hours: however, it was rejected, 75 againſt 34.—The arguments principally inſiſted on by the oppoſers of the motion were, That as there were laws in being for remedying the evil complained of, it was neither neceſſary, prudent, nor decent, for the Houſe to interfere till they proved inefficacious; that it was a point of the greateſt delicacy, and required the utmoſt circumſpection, to enter into any reſolution that might, in any manner, be conſtrued as a cenſure in the preſent inſtance, the ſubject-matter being no wiſe competent for the juriſdiction of the Houſe, and only to be judged of by the law of nations. Lord North obſerved, that he thought the appointing a committee would be an unneceſſary ſtep; but that, if the Hon. Gentleman who preſented the petition would get the affair laid before the Treaſury in a proper manner, to authoriſe him to ſend proper perſons to ſearch the warehouſes wherein ſuch goods were depoſited, the Houſe might be aſſured it ſhould be done, without any regard to the perſons for whoſe uſe the goods may be.

Col. Luttrell is ſaid to have declared, in his ſpeech, that the charge of harbouring ſmuggled goods, did not ſtop at certain foreign ambaſſadors, but reached ſome of the officers of ſtate about the King's perſon; that they had become a ſet of avaricious men, who would deſcend to the moſt paultry peculation; that the Prince of Wales was not ſafe in viſiting at a certain houſe, which the juſt indignation of the people might level with the ground, from its being filled with French furniture. Upon Lord North's deſiring private information who theſe perſons were, the Colonel, in a low whiſper, which all the Houſe heard, named Lord H——eſſe.

Next day a committee of the cabinet-makers having waited on the Lords of the Treaſury, and given all the information they could, Lord North declared, that

that if he found any of the officers of the revenue remiſs in the execution of their duty, they ſhould be immediately diſcharged.

At a meeting of all the foreign miniſters, at the houſe of Prince Maſſerano, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, June 10. a paper was ſigned by them, to be tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State; in which they engaged, on their faith and honour, to ſuffer no goods of whatever kind to be brought from abroad, under their ſanction, but what is for their own immediate houſe. Prince Maſſerano declared, that he would not keep company with any ambaſſador, who degraded himſelf from the dignity of a regal repreſentative, to the mean ſtate of a ſmuggler. "We come here (ſaid the generous Caſtilian) to preſerve the rights of nations, not to invade them; and thoſe ſtates ſhould never ſend a miniſter to any court, if their country is not able to furniſh a gentleman."

"*London, July 6.* In conſequence of the unwearied applications of the cabinet-makers, the treaſury-board have at length given orders for the ſeizure of a large quantity of contraband goods, lately imported under the ſanction of the Venetian reſident; and ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, attended by ſome cabinet-makers, accordingly went and ſeized in the houſes of Meſſ. Walle and Reilly in Sherrard-ſtreet, Soho, ſeveral hundreds of chairs and ſofas, near a ton of curled hair, a large quantity of braſs nails, a great number of marble tables, ſome very rich ſlab frames, carved and gilt, ſilk, lace, tapeſtry, &c. The whole of which was immediately conveyed to the King's warehouſes at the cuſtomhouſe. Although the quantity of theſe goods is amazingly great, yet they are ſaid to be not above one fourth of the before-mentioned importation, conſigned to Baron Berlendii, the Venetian reſident. — The above-mentioned tapeſtry was ſaid by Mr Reilly to belong to the Duke of Glouceſter, and he inſiſted that the ſeizing officer had nothing to do with it. The officer deliberately replied, "His Royal Highneſs is a very good man; but you need not be under any apprehenſion for its ſafety, for I will lock it up very carefully in his brother's warehouſe."

"*London, July 11.* The Venetian ambaſſador has made a formal demand of the goods imported under his auſpices, and ſince ſeized by a ſpecial order of the treaſury-board. But his Excellency was peremptorily told, that as his Britannic Majeſty would countenance no infringements of the Venetian laws in his miniſter at Venice, ſo would he not ſuffer the miniſter of that republic to violate with impunity the laws of G. Britain: And alſo, that his Majeſty meant this reſolution to extend to all his ſervants, in every foreign court, and to the miniſters of every power now or hereafter reſident here."

On the 9th of June came on in the court of king's-bench the cauſe, Mr Ald. Townſend, againſt Mr Hunt, collector of the land-tax [xxxiii. 609.], for diſtraining a large quantity of hay, to the value of 130l. upon Mr Townſend's refuſing to pay his aſſeſſment of the land-tax. Mr Serj. Glynn told the jury, That Mr Townſend had not brought this action from any pecuniary motive, but from an anxious care of the rights of the electors of the kingdom in general, and of thoſe of the county of Middleſex in particular; that he grounded his refuſal of paying his aſſeſſment of the land-tax upon his not being fully repreſented in the aſſembly who had impoſed that tax; that to conſtitute the legality of all impoſitions of that kind, it was neceſſary they ſhould have the conſent of all the repreſentatives of the people; that this act had not ſuch conſent, for that the county of Middleſex, in which Mr Townſend lived, was not fully repreſented: — here he entered into a detail of the ſeveral Middleſex elections, ſtated the numbers of the poll on each, recited Mr Wilkes's different expulſions, and final incapacitation, the admiſſion of Mr Luttrell, &c.; and concluded with offering to produce the poll-books, the ſheriff's return, &c. to prove that Mr Wilkes was the legal repreſentative. To this the only anſwer given for Mr Hunt, was the production of the act of parliament under which the hay was diſtrained. Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the queſtion before them was no other than, Whether there was any legiſlative power in this country? If they acknowledged there was, then they muſt find for the defendant: for that as to the evidence offered to be produced by the Serjeant, it was not by law competent, and was therefore inadmiſſible. The jury found for the defendant. — Mr Townſend, who was in court all the time, then ſaid, the affair ſhould end here.

About the middle of March, Britain, who has ſo much ingroſſed the attention of the public, was acquitted at Reading for forgery [xxxiii. 704.]; and on the 23d of ſaid month, he was removed by Habeas corpus to Briſtol, to take his trial there for the ſame crime at the next aſſizes. —— On the 30th of April Britain was brought into court; and to the ſeveral indictments preferred and found againſt him for forgery, he repeatedly refuſed to plead, claiming an exemption from trial for theſe offences, by virtue of his Majeſty's pardon promiſed to the diſcoverer of the fire of Portſmouth dock [xxxiii. 443, 94.], as he was enabled to diſcloſe the whole affair. The Recorder, Mr Dunning, remonſtrated againſt his proceedings, and informed him, that if he continued obſtinate, and refuſed to plead, he would be obliged to take one of two courſes with him, either of which would prove diſagreeable to him; either, firſt, that he would take the benefit of an act of parliament that had lately been brought in, and which he believed was paſſed [219.], inflicting the ſentence of death upon a priſoner in a ſimilar caſe to his, in the ſame manner as upon thoſe found guilty after trial; or if that act was not yet paſſed, he would be obliged to embrace the other method, which inflicted upon him a terrible puniſhment, of the nature of which he could not preſume him to be ignorant, [i. e. putting the priſoner between two boards, with a ſmall weight upon him, and gradually increaſing the weight till he ſhould either plead, or be preſſed to death]. Notwithſtanding which he obſtinately perſiſted in his ſilence, and on quitting the bar, loudly declared, *Then I ſhall fall a victim to miniſterial vengeance.* A meſſenger was then diſpatched for a copy of ſaid act; and when Britain was acquainted of its arrival, he requeſted that he might be allowed to take his trial. On Saturday, May 2. when his trial came on, he objected to the whole panel of the jury, as they were choſen by the under-ſheriff, who was attorney for his proſecutor; which objection the judge, with great humanity, admitted of, and the ſheriffs were deſired immediately to ſend out of court for a new jury; who being arrived, his trial was proceeded on: he likewiſe interrogated and croſs-examined the witneſſes himſelf with great acuteneſs, and through the whole trial betrayed a moſt daring reſolute diſpoſition. Same day, however, he was condemned, and on the 15th was executed at St Michael's Hill gallows. At his execution he behaved with remarkable decency, penitence, and devotion; ſung, prayed, and exhorted the people with much fervour and affection; acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, declared his hearty forgiveneſs of all his proſecutors, and was turned off expreſſing his firm hope of an happy immortality. —— The following is given as an authentic copy of part of his confeſſion, in a letter from Briſtol, dated May 16.

"I declare now, that I know no more about the fire at Portſmouth, than any other perſon whatſoever. It is true, I was apprehenſive that I might be detected for ſome one or more of the ſeveral cheats and forgeries committed by me; on this account I wrote ſeveral treaſonable letters to the King.

I followed his Majeſty from St James's to Buckingham houſe, intruding myſelf cloſe upon him, on purpoſe to be obſerved by him: on account of the treaſonable letters (which I kept copies of) I expected a reward would be offered, for the ſake of which, I was prepared to ſwear any man's life away as the writer; though really wrote by myſelf. I, in fact, never meant to ſhoot or hurt the perſon of his Majeſty. I never from my heart harboured ſo much as an intention towards it. True, I had a loaded piſtol in my pocket at the time of following him, which my fears dictated as a guard to me, and for no other purpoſe. I have been guilty of no forgeries that would affect my life, but the four mentioned in the indictments at my trial. In London I laid the plan of my being concerned in the fire at Portſmouth, of writing to the Lord Mayor, of drawing bills upon people in Reading; then it was I applied to the Lord Mayor and the Earl of Suffolk for his Majeſty's pardon, for the treaſonable letters, and for the fire at Portſmouth. The pardon appeared in the gazette the ſame day I went to Reading; there I was taken up. I declare once more, I had no accomplice. In priſon I ſent for the gazette where the pardon was printed. I applied for it to the ſecretaries of ſtate: the under-ſecretaries came down, and brought with them the treaſonable letters, of which I produced copies. That increaſed their ſuſpicions. I gave them directions to go and take up

two

two of my pretended accomplices; which they endeavoured doubtleſs, but there were no ſuch to be found. Now it was that repeated letters in print, and by the poſt, all of my own writing, came to me, offering rewards if I would do ſo and ſo, if I would hold my tongue, and what not. By theſe means the whole kingdom was alarmed. The miniſtry ſlighted my information. Thus, therefore, I reaſoned with myſelf, I ſhall now certainly be hanged, let the caſe be as it will. I will now try a deeper ſcheme, I will write againſt the miniſtry. I will accuſe them of courſe, and ſpread it through the nation: thouſands will receive it as true; and who can tell, I thought, but ſome body or other may bail me out, and by that means I may ſave my life? Now what ſort of ſatisfaction can I receive from reflecting upon it! I moſt unjuſtly accuſed Lord Manſfield of being a traitor to his king and country, in the Whiſperer and other inflammatory papers; I falſely accuſed Lord Halifax of receiving bribes; and Lord Falconbridge, being a Catholic, of harbouring one of the ſuppoſed parties concerned in Portſmouth fire. Now the papers and the public can run with it like wildfire from one to another, which made me more aſſiduous in my ſtudies; for every night and every day were my tongue and pen employed in vilifying, traducing, and defaming the miniſtry; and for this particular circumſtance, their taking Dudley, and bringing him to a public hearing, and not me, for the fire at Portſmouth. This confirmed and increaſed the ſuſpicions of the public, and from that time to this the reality of it hath remained a matter of doubt. [Signed] JONATHAN BRITAIN. *Witneſſes, T. Lawrence. Henry Burgum. Arthur Sandall. Thomas Janes.*

Briſtol, — Sworn, by Thomas Lawrence, Henry Burgum, Arthur Sandall, and Thomas Janes, (as dictated in their preſence by Jonathan Britain, deceaſed) before me this 15th of May, 1772. [Signed] HENRY BRIGHT, Mayor."

Joſhua Dudley, accuſed likewiſe of perjury concerning the fire at Portſmouth, who firſt pleaded Not guilty, then withdrew that plea, and pleaded Guilty, and begged for tranſportation [107.], is accordingly tranſported. On the 23d of July, about ſixty convicts, one of whom was Dudley, were conducted to Blackfriars bridge, and put on board a cloſe lighter, to be conveyed to a tranſport-ſhip, then lying with other convicts at Blackwall, in order to proceed to America.

On the 3d of March the Supporters of the Bill of Rights received the report of the committee appointed to inquire into Mr Wilkes's affairs; by which it appeared, that 1500l. of his debts remained then unpaid. [xxxii. 280.]

By an advertiſement, dated Old Lloyd's Coffeehouſe, April 1. a committee of the gentlemen principally concerned in the iſland of Grenada, appointed to conſider of the loſs ſuſtained by the late dreadful fire [164.], and of the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means for relieving the unfortunate ſufferers, inform the public, that from the moſt authentic accounts received of that dreadful calamity, four fifths of the town are conſumed, with moſt of the goods and effects therein, by which a number of induſtrious families are totally ruined; and therefore they recommend their unhappy ſituation to the commiſeration of the charitable and benevolent. Subſcriptions are received by any of the bankers in London. The following donations were then received.

The King - -	L. 1000	0
Earl of Hillſborough, Barlow Trecothick, Maitland & Boddingtons, Simond & Hankey, Arnold Neſbitt, Rob. Udney, Will. Lucas, John Grant, Rich. Burke, William Snell & Co. William Alexander & Sons, John Anthony Rucker, Tho. Townſend, Will. Smith, Rob. Young, Edw. & Tho. Proudfoot, and Douglas & Cockburn, 100 l. each - -	1700	0
Gilbert Eames, John Trevanion, and James Vere ſenior, 50 l. each	150	0
Nathaniel Maſon -	31	12
Will. Gardner, Edw. Hunt, and James Bogle French, 21 l. each	63	0
Thomas Lithgow -	20	0
Thomas Prake - -	10	10
Unknown by the hands of G. T.	10	0
Richard Dalton - -	5	5
B. P. - - -	2	2
General fund of the Weſt-India merchants, excluſive of their private ſubſcriptions -	300	0
L.	3292	7

On the 8th of April Mrs Eliſabeth Mills appeared before Sir John Fielding, and made oath, That on Tueſday, in the preceding week, one Charles Gunſton came

came up to her room, and told her that her huſband was in trouble. As he had been arreſted that day, ſhe immediately determined to go to his relief; and accordingly accompanied Gunſton to a hackney coach, in which he conveyed her to a mad-houſe at Bethnal-green. As ſoon as ſhe alighted, ſhe declared her ſurmiſe of his having decoyed her; when Gunſton puſhed her into the fore court, threw her down, and dragged her up the ſtone ſteps to the door by her legs; and when he had got her into the houſe, he hand-cuffed her, and faſtened her hands behind her back with a ſhort chain. The miſtreſs of the houſe being preſent, accoſted her with the modeſt title of *mad b—ch*, declared ſhe ſhould ſoon have her hair cut off, and her head ſhaved and bliſtered. Inquiring by whoſe authority they detained her, ſhe was told, by that of her huſband; and at night ſhe was conducted up ſtairs into a little apartment, the ſtench of which was intolerable, and the appearance beyond deſcription wretched. Here ſhe continued till morning, when a baſon of ſomething which appeared like tea, was brought her by a woman, who, commiſerating her ſituation, told her, ſhe had herſelf been confined there for a conſiderable time, by the artifices of her huſband, and adviſed her to make herſelf as eaſy as poſſible. On the Thurſday her huſband came to her; when ſhe aſked him, why he could ſuffer her to be ſent to ſuch a houſe, and to be ſo cruelly treated? He declared his ſorrow, and took her home with him. A day or two after ſhe came home, ſhe thought of attempting to relieve the poor wretch ſhe left in the mad-houſe, and for that purpoſe applied to Sir John Fielding for a warrant againſt Gunſton, and at the ſame time applied to Juſtice Wilmot to ſend for the unhappy woman deſcribed above. The people at the houſe refuſed to ſend the poor wretch; on which the Juſtice went himſelf, and inſiſted on ſeeing her in the apartment which then contained her; he went up, but declared he would not again have done ſo for 500l. the place was ſo intolerably naſty, and the ſtench ſo abominable; he found her apparently ſane, and in a truly piteous ſituation, having a hole quite through her hand, which, it is more than probable, was occaſioned by ſome violence from her inhuman keepers. Upon farther inquiry, it appeared, that her name was Ewbank, that ſhe had been under confinement one year and three quarters, had been taken out of her dwelling-houſe, her hands tied behind her, and forcibly dragged to the mad-houſe, by threatening to rip her belly open if ſhe made the leaſt noiſe, or any way reſiſted. The perſons concerned were ordered to be proſecuted.

The following facts came out in evidence on the trial of the keeper of this mad-houſe, in the court of king's-bench, July 18. — The proſecutrix had, it ſeems, for many years, lived upon very indifferent terms with her huſband. In June 1770, ſhe ſwore the peace againſt him, quitted his houſe, went to that of a friend, and took her child with her. She had not, however, been many days abſent, before her huſband (from whom it does not appear ſhe concealed the place of her reſidence) fetched the child away. About three weeks after, a neighbour informed her that her huſband was on the point of breaking up houſe. Alarmed on account of her child, as well as for her own future ſupport, ſhe prevailed upon an attorney to accompany her to her late dwelling-houſe, in order to enter into ſome agreement with the huſband relative to both: but as ſoon as he got her in his power, he diſmiſſed the attorney, and detaining her till the next day, conveyed her (with the aſſiſtance of ſome friends and the keeper's ſervants) to a private mad-houſe, on pretence of taking her to ſee the child. Here ſhe remained a year and nine months, till Mrs Mills above mentioned applied to a friend of the plaintiff; who, repreſenting the affair to Sir John Fielding, that gentleman wrote a letter to a juſtice in the neighbourhood of the mad-houſe; and the plaintiff, through the interpoſition of this magiſtrate, immediately obtained her liberty, without the leaſt difficulty. Theſe were the chief outlines relative to her confinement and releaſe.

As to her real ſanity or inſanity, the reaſons for one or the other were ſupported on the following grounds. For the former it was alledged, by many witneſſes, (one in particular who had known her for eight years preceding her marriage, and to the very day of her confinement), That ſhe was an induſtrious, ſober, parſimonious woman; that they had frequently, during the period here adverted to, ſeen her, and had numberleſs opportunities of being perfectly acquainted with her diſpoſition and

and ſtate of mind; that ſhe appeared to them at all times, and on all occaſions, fully in her ſenſes, nor ever betrayed one ſingle ſymptom, more than ſhe did at preſent, of any ſtate of lunacy, idiotcy, or want of ſound underſtanding. The juſtice, and the woman who made the diſcovery, depoſed to the ſame effect, as far as fell within their knowledge. On the other hand, above a dozen witneſſes poſitively ſwore, That they always looked upon her as a mad-woman; ſome of them, when interrogated by the oppoſite counſel, what they meant by this general deſcription, anſwered, She was mad, or worſe, or was ſuch a perſon as no honeſt man would live with; while others inſiſted poſitively on her inſanity, and aſſigned ſome one or all of theſe reaſons; That ſhe was indiſcriminately jealous of every woman with whom her huſband had any intercourſe in the way of buſineſs, &c.; that ſhe refuſed to eat with her huſband, though he kept an extreme good table for one in his circumſtances, yet pretended to be ſtarved; that her fits of jealouſy, rage, and madneſs, were continued without interval; that whatever woman came in her way, was ſure to ſuffer from her the moſt reproachful language, if not to be beaten or aſſaulted by her; that ſhe frequently inſiſted that her huſband was married to two or three other mens wives; that ſhe charged him publicly with the commiſſion of the moſt atrocious crimes, improbable in their nature, and of notorious falſity; that ſhe went in all her neighbourhood under the appellation of the *mad-woman*; and, that ſhe frequently came home ſurrounded by crouds of boys, whom her unaccountable behaviour had collected as ſhe paſſed along the ſtreets.

After the evidence was finally cloſed, Mr Wallis replied to Mr Dunning's arguments in behalf of the defendant; and then Lord Mansfield addreſſed the jury, to the following purport.—"Gentlemen, The point immediately before you is, Whether the perſon in whoſe behalf this proſecution has been ſet on foot, was actually inſane, or not, at the time ſhe ſuffered the reſtraint now fully in proof before you? This I take to be the queſtion ſolely under your conſideration: for the verdict, once given, will admit of no extenuation, or aggravation, on your part; that will fall entirely within the judgement of the court, and muſt be neceſſarily deferred till ſome future day. The counſel for the proſecution has expreſſed a wiſh, that receptacles for perſons labouring under the unhappy circumſtances in which it is pretended his client was, may undergo ſome ſalutary regulations; but, in my opinion, they muſt be firſt recogniſed by the laws of the land, before they can be ſaid to have legal eſtabliſhment, or be the juſt objects of legal controul. I am ſure I know of none at preſent that will ſubject them to the latter, or authoriſe the keepers of them in the exerciſe of any ſpecies of coercion whatever. In reference to people of property and condition, the laws have indeed ſufficiently provided, by a commiſſion under the great ſeal; while, on the other hand, our pariſh-officers are intruſted with the care and direction of indigent and vagrant lunatics: but in the caſe before you, no ſuch authority is, or can be pretended. On ſome ſimilar occaſions, I have heretofore laid it down as a governing principle, that all tranſactions of this nature muſt be entirely juſtified by their intrinſic propriety; for they have nothing elſe on which they can poſſibly reſt. As for inſtance, ſuppoſe a perſon ill in bed of a raging fever, and that his phyſician, his apothecary, and his nurſe, ſeverally bleed, bliſter, reſtrain him in his diet, and his liberty; here the apparent neceſſity of ſuch meaſures will at all times be a full juſtification. In like manner, a lunatic may hurt himſelf, or others, if he be not timely and effectually prevented. A good father, a good huſband, a good brother, will always in ſuch caſes take care to interpoſe; and it is always ſuppoſed on theſe occaſions, that the exerciſe of ſuch an aſſumed authority ſhould ſtand the teſt of the moſt rigid inquiry. A perſon, therefore, acting in ſuch a predicament, does it always at his peril. How then are we to apply this doctrine in the preſent inſtance? Here indeed is a woman, ſaid to have been mad by a great number of witneſſes; the truth and probability of which, you are, Gentlemen, to be the ſole judges, and to carefully weigh againſt what has been urged on the other ſide. But you are, at the ſame time, to cloſely inquire, and ſee, what ſteps the defendants have previouſly taken to juſtify their proceedings. Has it been ſatisfactorily proved, that the woman's friends were previouſly acquainted with her huſband's intentions? or is it even pretended,

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ed, that any perſon properly ſkilled in maladies of this nature, had been ever conſulted, either before or after her confinement? which, if intended for any good purpoſe, ſhould have been that of her recovery. On the whole, Gentlemen, if you can ſuppoſe, that a woman entirely mad, as deſcribed by the defendants witneſſes, could have conducted her domeſtic concerns, and ſuckled and reared her child, you will acquit the defendants; if not, you will find the maſter of the mad-houſe, his wife, and the plantiff's huſband, guilty."——The jury, without leaving the box, found them guilty; and the court is to paſs judgement on them the beginning of next term.

At the ſeſſions of the peace held at Guildhall, April 27. a petition from the journeymen-tailors (in the city and within five miles thereof) to the court, was read; praying an advance on their wages, on account of the preſent dearneſs of proviſions of all kinds; when the court was pleaſed to take the matter into conſideration, and augmented their wages from 3 s. 1 d. 2 f. per day, to 3 s. 7 d. 2 f. per day in common; and in the time of a general mourning, from 6 s. 1 d. 2 f. per day, to 7 s. 1 d. 2 f. The Recorder made an excellent obſervation, which it is hoped will have effect on the journeymens behaviour, telling them how ready the court was to relieve every individual when the application was made with propriety and decency; but had they taken any unlawful method, by combining together, and ſetting the laws at defiance, they might be aſſured the court would have inforced the due performance of the law.

About the beginning of May, letters-patent paſſed the great ſeal to John Sebaſtian Cleize, for his new-invented index-balance; by which may be weighed, with the utmoſt expedition and accuracy, all ſorts of coins, and any other matter, from a grain to 500 lb. weight. It is upon the ſteel-yard principle, but, by means of a moveable quadrant, nicely divided, and properly balanced, a fixed index points to the preciſe weight.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, &c. at their houſe in the Strand, on March 3. it was agreed to give the inventor of the new diſcovered harpoons [108.] twenty guineas, as a preſent gratuity for his trouble and attendance; and ſix ſwivel guns with locks, and twenty-four harpoons, were ordered to be ſent out with the maſter of the Leviathan, a Greenland veſſel, and the like number of guns and harpoons with the maſter of the Riſing Sun, another Greenland ſhip, in order to make a fair trial of thoſe inſtruments, which, it is imagined from various experiments, will prove a very great utility in the practice of whale-fiſhing.

On the 28th of March was laid the firſt ſtone of the new building for the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, at the Adelphi, by Lord Romney; under which a plate, with the following inſcription, was placed, viz. — "The Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, inſtituted at London 1754. This firſt ſtone was laid by the Rt Hon. Robert Lord Romney, Preſident; his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, the Rt Hon. George-Henry Earl of Litchfield, the Rt Hon. Simon Earl Harcourt, the Hon. Charles Marſham, Sir George Saville, Bart. Sir Charles Whitworth, Kt. Edw. Hooper, Eſq; Owen Salusbury-Brereton, Eſq; Keane Fitzgerald, Eſq; Vice-Preſidents, on the 28th day of March, 1772. Robert and James Adam, Architects."

"*London, May* 21. The celebrated coterie [xxxii. 280.], is totally broke up, principally occaſioned, it is ſaid, by the failure of ſubſcriptions, which have fallen ſo ſhort this laſt year, that not above a third has been collected."

In the ſecond intended voyage to the South ſeas [xxxiii. 667.], Mr Banks and Dr Solander were to have been accompanied by M. Zoffani, and Dr Lind of Edinburgh. But this project is for the preſent laid aſide; whether owing to the remonſtrances of the court of Spain [221.], we know not. Mr Banks and Dr Solander, however, ſet out from London, July 12. for Graveſend, to imbark on board the St Lawrence for Iceland, to proſecute new diſcoveries in botany.

The dock-yards and ſhipping have been again [xxxiii. 442.] viſited, this ſummer, by the Earl of Sandwich, and other Lords of the Admiralty.

"*St James's, July* 8. Notwithſtanding it appears by the accounts received from his Majeſty's miniſters abroad, that the ſickneſs which raged laſt year at Moſcow, and in other parts of the dominions of

of Ruſſia, has very much ſubſided during the winter; yet, as the ſame may be liable to break out again, and is more apt to rage in the ſummer-months, it is matter of the higheſt importance, that every precaution ſhould be obſerved; and his Majeſty doth ſtill judge it probable, that the infection may be brought into this kingdom, or the iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from Archangel, Peterſburg, Narva, Riga, or ſome other port or place in the dominions of Ruſſia; his Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby order, that all ſhips, veſſels, perſons, goods, and merchandiſes, now arrived, or that ſhall hereafter arrive, in any port of this kingdom, or the iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from or through the Mediterranean, or from Weſt Barbary on the Atlantic ocean, or from Archangel, Peterſburg, Narva, Riga, or from any other port or place in the dominions of Ruſſia, do make their quarantine forty days, which is to commence and be computed from the day each ſhip or veſſel ſhall come to anchor in the place appointed for performing quarantine, and not before. — Veſſels bound for Scotland are to perform quarantine at the places after mentioned, viz. thoſe bound to the eaſtern coaſt, viz. the ports of Leith, Borrowſtounneſs, Alloa, Dunbar, Kirkcaldy, Anſtruther, Preſtonpans, Dundee, Perth, Montroſe, and Aberdeen, or any creek, or other part thereof, in Inverkeithing-bay; thoſe bound to the weſtern ports, viz. Port-Glaſgow, Greenock, Irvine, Campbelton, Oban, Rothſay, Fort-William, Air, Port-Patrick, Saranraer, and Wigtown, or any creek, or other part thereof, at Lamlaſh in the iſland of Arran; thoſe bound to the northern ports, viz. Inverneſs, Zetland, Orkney, Caithneſs, and Stronaway, or any creek, or other part thereof, in Cromarty-bay in the Murray frith: and thoſe bound to the ſouth-weſt ports, viz. Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, or any creek, or other part thereof, at Carſthorn, at the mouth of the river Nith."

SCOTLAND.

The high court of juſticiary appointed the ſpring circuit-courts as follows, viz. the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames to go the weſtern circuit, the Lords Auchinleck and Coalſton the northern, and the Lords Pitfour and Kennet the ſouthern; — the courts to ſit down at Stirling, April 2. Glaſgow, April 8. and Inverary, April 15.; at Perth, May 8. Aberdeen, May 15. and Inverneſs, May 23.; and at Air, April 24. Dumfries, May 1. and Jedburgh, May 8.

At Stirling, the court was opened, April 2. by the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames; and Andrew Macinday, alias Campbell, accuſed of theft and houſe-breaking, who had eſcaped out of the priſon of Glaſgow, was fugitated for non-appearance. There was no other buſineſs.

The court was opened at Glaſgow, April 8. by Lord Kames; but there was no buſineſs.

At Perth, Lord Auchinleck judge, Robert Bruce, late ſervant to James Shepherd weaver in Brechin, indicted for a petty theft, was, on his own petition, baniſhed forth of Scotland for ſeven years.

At Aberdeen, the Lords Auchinleck and Coalſton judges, Barbara Davidſon, daughter of William Davidſon in Weſter Kincardine, was tried on an indictment for childmurder; and the jury, all in one voice, found it proven, That at the time libelled the pannel did bring forth a child to the full time; that ſhe concealed her pregnancy during the whole time ſhe was with child; that at the birth ſhe called for no aſſiſtance; and that the child was found dead: but found no proof of the actual murder of the child; in reſpect of which they recommended her to mercy. On Saturday, May 16. ſhe was ſentenced to be executed at Aberdeen on the 17th of July next [xxviii. 579, 85. xxx. 127.]. — Jean Paterſon, ſervant to John Young ſtabler, and James Duncan reſidenter, in Aberdeen, were tried on an indictment for deforcing and beating ſome officers of the revenue in July laſt. The jury found Jean Paterſon guilty; but found the libel not proven againſt James Duncan. Duncan was diſmiſſed from the bar; and Jean Paterſon was baniſhed to the plantations for ſeven years, and her ſervice adjudged to the tranſporter for four years. — William Man, Benjamin Lindſay, John Clark, William Hoſie or Hoſſack, James Edwards, John Littlejohn, and William Macgregor, all woolcombers in Aberdeen, and John Gibbons Chelſea penſioner near Aberdeen, were indicted for having entered into a conſpiracy to murder Alexander Froſt, woolcomber in Aberdeen,

berdeen, and for having aſſaulted his houſe with that view, on the 26th of December laſt. Macgregor was fugitated for non-appearance. The reſt were tried. In the courſe of the trial one of the witneſſes prevaricated, and was by the court committed to priſon. The jury found Man and Gibbons guilty of both the conſpiracy, and the aſſault upon Froſt's houſe, and Lindſay, Clark, and Hoſie, guilty of the conſpiracy only; but found the libel not proven againſt Edwards and Littlejohn. Theſe two were thereupon acquitted: and ſentence was pronounced, baniſhing the other five to the plantations, Gibbons and Man for life, and Lindſay, Clark, and Hoſie or Hoſſack, for ten years, and adjudging the ſervice of the firſt two for four years, and of the remaining three for three years. — James Smith weaver at Kininmouth, indicted for theft and houſe breaking, was, on his own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. —— The fact with regard to the woolcombers has been thus related. About four years ago, all the woolcombers in Aberdeen entered into a combination not to teach any apprentices; a reſolution which tended to deſtroy the valuable manufactory of ſtockings in that place. One of them, however, broke the reſolution, and taught apprentices. On this his brethren reſolved to do him a miſchief; and it would ſeem, intended even to murder him. Firſt his combſhop was broke open in the night, and every thing in it deſtroyed. The ſhop was afterwards broke open a ſecond time, and fire ſet to it. At laſt, in the night between the 25th and 26th of December, ſeveral of them met in a public houſe; and, after ſwearing an oath of ſecrecy on the Bible, reſolved that night to murder him. With that view, in the dead of night, a detachment of them went, and broke open his houſe. He however happily eſcaped in his ſhirt through a window, and got into a houſe in a cloſe which enters below the guard-houſe, thinking to be ſafe there. Even here, Gibbons, and one or two more, watched behind the gate, to have ſtabbed him to death; but happily did not ſucceed in their hellish deſign. —— The witneſs that had prevaricated, on his petitioning the court, and confeſſing that he had been tampered with to ſuppreſs his evidence, was, in conſideration of his having a large family, diſmiſſed with only a ſevere reprimand. —— Barbara Davidſon has got a pardon conditionally, and ſhe was liberated from priſon, July 13. in order to her tranſportation for life.

At Inverneſs, Lord Coalſton judge, Anne Macdonald, late reſidenter in Inverneſs, accuſed of petty thefts, was, on her petitioning, baniſhed to the plantations for ſeven years, and her ſervice adjudged for three years. Alexander Macdonald and Alexander Moriſon were to have been tried for breaking into the houſe of George Murray in Achtomliny, and robbing him of about 6 l. Sterling; but the diet was deſerted againſt them *pro loco et tempore*, and a warrant iſſued for detaining them in priſon.

At Air, Lord Pitfour judge, Griſel Ninian, late reſidenter in Largs, accuſed of childmurder, was, on her petitioning, and the advocate-depute's conſenting, on account of favourable circumſtances, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and her ſervice adjudged for five years. —— James Caſſie, ſoldier in the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons, Janet Macgill, and Iſabel Templeton, accuſed of theft, and receipt of theft, were found guilty; and ſentenced, Caſſie to be whipped through the ſtreets of Air on the 15th of May, the two women to attend him, with their heads bare, and their hair tied behind; and afterwards all to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged for three years. —— William Richmond, day-labourer, was tried for beating, bruiſing, and wounding Charles Mitchell land-waiter at Air, when in the exerciſe of his duty; but the libel was found not proven, and he was acquitted.

The court was opened at Dumfries by the Lords Pitfour and Kennet, but there was no buſineſs.

At Jedburgh, Lord Kennet judge, George Campbell, ſailor, and Alexander Rait, born at Belfny-caſtle in Ireland, indicted for theft, and who had eſcaped from Selkirk priſon, were fugitated. — Jane Baillie, alias Macdonald, &c. indicted for picking pockets at Dunſe fair, was, on her petitioning, baniſhed to the plantations for life, and her ſervice adjudged for five years.

When the court of ſeſſion ſat down, June 12. the Lords appeared in ſummer-gowns, the purple part of a thin woollen ſtuff, and the red part ſatin. The judges in England have of a long time had both ſummer and winter gowns; but the Lords

Lords of Seſſion, ever ſince the inſtitution of the college of juſtice in 1532, now 240 years, ſat both ſummer and winter in thick cloth and velvet gowns, which muſt have been very incommodious in ſummer.

The Merchant banking company of Glaſgow ſtopt payment on the 9th of July. They immediately publiſhed an advertiſement, importing, that the company conſiſts of more than ſeventy partners, whoſe real and perſonal eſtates are wholly engaged for the payment of the company's debts; that they would open again on the 9th of October; and that they had ordered their caſhier to regiſter in the borough-court books of Glaſgow, a bond, obliging the company to pay to the holders of their notes five per cent. intereſt from the 9th of July till they be paid. [313.]

"*Edinburgh, July* 10. We are informed from undoubted authority, that the Glaſgow banks under the names of the *Ship bank*, *Glaſgow-Arms bank*, and *Thiſtle bank*, have no connection whatever with the *Merchant banking company* of that place, which has ſtopt payment."

Mean while many perſons in Glaſgow and other places engage to take the Merchant company's notes in payments, being fully ſatisfied of their ſecurity: and at a meeting of the partners, July 14. meaſures were agreed to, which will enable them to open ſooner than the time mentioned in the advertiſement.

The credit alſo of other banks was vouched by numerous ſubſcriptions; particularly the Newcaſtle bank and the Exchange bank in Newcaſtle, the United banking company at Perth, &c.

A ſubſcription was opened at London, by the bank of Douglas Heron and Company, for receiving money on annuities for lives, on terms the moſt advantageous, as is obſerved, that ever were offered, viz. on paying in 700 l. the perſon named receives 100 l. a-year for life, or on paying in 800 l. two perſons named receive 100 l. a-year during the life of the longeſt liver. Larger or ſmaller ſums were taken on the ſame terms, i. e. one ſeventh of the ſum paid in, to be received annually for one life, or one eighth for two lives. The ſubſcription was ſaid to be filled before the end of July.

Meſſ. William Alexander & Sons, merchants in Edinburgh, who ſtopt June 24. [312.], reſumed their buſineſs again on the 13th of July. It is ſaid, that this houſe obtained from the bank of England a credit for 160,000 l.; and that before obtaining it, an inquiry was made into their affairs, from which it appeared, that they are poſſeſſed of real eſtates, in value greatly exceeding all their engagements, beſides a large fortune employed in different branches of trade.—The perſonal eſtates of moſt of the reſt who ſtopt, are ſequeſtrated, in terms of the late act. [400.]

At a quarterly meeting of the proprietors of the bank of Scotland, July 13. it was unanimouſly reſolved, to give thanks to the directors, for the great attention they had given to the concerns of the bank, and for the aſſiſtance they had been enabled to afford the public at the late alarming criſis, without imbarraſſing the funds of the bank.

Mr Thomas Ruddiman, in his preface to *Anderſon's Diplomata et numiſmata Scotiæ*, computes the ſpecie in Scotland at the time of the Union, in 1707, to be 411,117 l. in ſilver, about half a million in gold, and 96,000 l. in copper coin, amounting in all to above a million Sterling. A doubt has ariſen, whether at preſent there is as much ſpecie in Scotland.

In the beginning of June about forty-eight families of poor people from Sutherland arrived at Edinburgh, in their way to Greenock, in order to imbark for North America. Since that time we have heard of two other companies, one of 100, another of 90, being on their journey with the ſame intention. The cauſe of this emigration they aſſign to be, want of the means of livelihood at home, through the opulent graſiers ingroſſing the farms, and turning them into paſture. Several contributions have been made for theſe poor people in towns through which they paſſed.

We now give the remainder of the proceedings of the Aſſembly and its Commiſſion.

The General Aſſembly, June 1. [276.] took in a reference from the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, relating to three elders of the kirk-ſeſſion of South Leith, and a petition for John Haddoway and others, members of that ſeſſion. There is at preſent a vacancy in the charge of ſecond miniſter of South-Leith church. The ſtipend is paid by the four incorporations of that town, and the right of election veſts in the admiral and two

bailies of Leith, the firſt miniſter, and fifteen delegates choſen by the kirk-ſeſſion, and ſixteen delegates choſen by the four incorporations, each of whom chuſe four. The ſupplying of this vacancy occaſioning a conteſt, either party endeavoured to ſtrengthen themſelves; and the fifteen delegates choſen by the kirk-ſeſſion being always inſtructed to vote for a particular candidate, it becomes a matter of importance to have the aſcendency in the ſeſſion. With this view, three members who in 1762 had left the ſeſſion, and whoſe names were thereupon ſtruck off the liſt, were by a majority readmitted, Aug. 1. 1771. The oppoſite party then propoſed, that the whole vacancies in the ſeſſion ſhould be filled up, i. e. four more, in all thirty members. But this motion was rejected. On appeals, the preſbytery affirmed the ſentence of the kirk-ſeſſion; but the ſynod reverſed it. Appearance was made in the Aſſembly for William Robertſon and others reſpondents, for the appellants, and for the ſynod; and Mr Thomas Scot miniſter at Leith appeared alſo, and was allowed to be heard with reſpect to facts. Parties were heard; and, after reaſoning, the queſtion was put, Affirm the ſentence of the ſynod, or, Reverſe it? and carried Affirm, 72 to 63. "Therefore the General Aſſembly did, and hereby do, affirm the ſentence of the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, reverſing the judgement of the preſbytery of Edinburgh, and finding the readmiſſion of the three elders on the 1ſt of Auguſt null and void."

All cauſes brought before this Aſſembly, or before the laſt Commiſſion, and not diſcuſſed by them, were this day referred to the Commiſſion, with power to them to judge and finally determine therein.

Proteſtation was admitted, at the inſtance of Mr Duncan Macfarlane, in name of the preſbytery of Dumbarton, againſt ſome of the pariſhioners of Kilmaronock, for not inſiſting in an appeal taken by them from a ſentence of the ſaid preſbytery, reſolving to proceed to the ordination of Mr James Addie as miniſter of that pariſh [xxxiii. 613.], and declared the appeal fallen from.

The Aſſembly was concluded in the uſual manner, the next Aſſembly being appointed to meet in the ſame place on Thurſday, May 20. 1773.

The Commiſſion ſat down on Tueſday, June 2. A petition for Alexander Wilſon of Glanderſton, patron and one of the heritors of the pariſh of Neiſton, who preſented Mr John Wilſon probationer, and other heritors concurring with the preſentee, was read. Appearance was made for the petitioners, and for the oppoſers of the preſentee, but there was none for the preſbytery. Counſel for the oppoſers of the preſentee was heard upon this point, whether the appeal to the ſynod was not competent? Anſwers by the preſbytery to the reaſons of appeal were read, and parties were fully heard. Then, the Commiſſion, having reaſoned on the affair, did, without a vote, find the appeal taken to the ſynod irregular; and appointed the preſbytery of Paiſley, notwithſtanding thereof, to proceed to the ſettlement of Mr John Wilſon, the preſentee, according to the rules of the church. But Mr Boſwell, counſel for the oppoſition, proteſted for liberty to complain of this judgement to the next Aſſembly for redreſs, the Commiſſion having exceeded their powers.—Next diet the reaſons of proteſt and complaint were given in, read, and ordered to be kept *in retentis*, and Mr Boſwell to be allowed an atteſted copy.

Next was taken in the affair of Kirkhill, already related. [270.]

In the afternoon-diet was taken under conſideration a petition for James Johnſton and above 190 heads of families in the pariſh of Rathen, Aberdeenſhire. Appearance was made for Lord Salton the patron, and for the pariſhioners appellants, but not for the preſbytery of Deer. Papers were read, viz. the abovementioned petition, anſwers by the preſbytery to the reaſons of appeal, and a proteſtation in the hands of a notary againſt the proceedings of the preſbytery, and parties were heard. After conſideration, the queſtion was put, Is there a cauſe before the Commiſſion, or, Not? and carried Not, 35 to 30. So the apeal was diſmiſſed. — Mr Boſwell, counſel for the appellants, proteſted for liberty to complain to the next Aſſembly for redreſs, as the Commiſſion had exceeded their powers. Meſſ. Samuel Martin and James Stirling proteſted, That they ſhould not be liable to cenſure in caſe the conduct of the Commiſſion ſhould be condemned by the next Aſſembly.

The court met alſo on the 3d, did ſome buſineſs, not very material, and adjourned till the ſecond Wedneſday of Auguſt.

The

The Report of John Smeaton, Esq; the engineer, upon the works of the Forth and Clyde Navigation at the end of July 1772.

THE works being advanced from the eaſt ſea through the Bog of Dolater, and in great forwardneſs from thence to Kirkintilloch, it is with great pleaſure that I can acquaint the committee, that the execution thereof is much to my ſatisfaction; and that they have been carried on in a ſtyle and manner, as well as with a degree of rapidity, ſuperior to what I had in expectation before they were begun; and indeed ſuperior to what I had originally formed my idea and eſtimate upon.

I have found in every work I have been concerned for in Scotland, that though the work has been well executed, yet it has not been poſſible to get it done for the prices at which I had executed ſimilar works in the north of England, and particularly in the maſonry and carpentry branches; and as none of thoſe works that I had been previouſly engaged for in Scotland, were come to a completion, before I was called upon to make the eſtimate for the preſent undertaking, I was not enabled to avail myſelf of thoſe lights, which might have been uſeful in correcting myſelf as to prices, and value, of conſtructions in this part of Great Britain: as therefore the ſpirited zeal wherewith this work was commenced by the proprietors, to make it a laſting benefit to the public, on one hand, and the fears of ſome, leſt any material part of it ſhould fail, on the other, naturally led thoſe to whom the mechanical part of it was intruſted, into a more maſſive and finiſhed mode of execution than is cuſtomary in leſſer works of this kind; this, together with the increaſed price of workmanſhip before mentioned, and the great advance that there has been in the price of lands, beyond the medium at which they were put down, gives room to ſuggeſt, that the whole work cannot be completed for the ſum at which it was originally eſtimated [xxix. 294.]. To which muſt alſo be added an additional expence that was expected to be incurred by the change of the line, for the accommodation of the trade of Glaſgow [xxxii. 457.]. Yet after all, if this great work can be carried on to the end, with the ſame ſpirit, temper, and unanimity, wherewith it was begun, it will, I doubt not, give that univerſal ſatisfaction which has been expected from it.

As there is very little work to do upon the canal, from the entry at Grangeburn mouth, to the weſt end of Dolater Bog, previous to a trial thereof as a navigation; the banking of the Townhead reſervoir being completed; the ſluice now putting in for penning the water in the reſervoir, and the aqueduct for carrying the water from thence into the canal of partition, being in great forwardneſs; I am hopeful that in the compaſs of a few weeks, this diſtrict from the eaſt ſea to the ſummit, will be put to its trial: and though from the openneſs of ſome parts of the natural ground, and the quantity of artificial banking in others, many leakages muſt *in courſe of buſineſs* be expected for ſome time to come; yet I doubt not but that every thing will in due time be made to anſwer to ſatisfaction.

Reſpecting that part of the canal, between the weſt end of Dolater Bog at Craigmailnie wood, and the preſent termination near the propoſed aqueduct-bridge at Kirkintilloch, the greateſt part of the work is done. There are ſome bankings and bottomings of the cut, which will be out of hand in a few weeks. The principal things remaining to do, are the banking at the Strone, and the bottoming of the deep cut at Auchindavie, which turning out more extenſively rocky, will be more tedious to do than expected. Yet as the whole of this reach may be looked for to be navigable in the courſe of the preſent year, it is time to think of ſome kind of temporary warehouſes, to be planted at the ſaid termination, for the ſafe depoſition of ſuch goods as are intended to be afterwards carted to Glaſgow: for though it may be practicable in the courſe of the next year, to carry forward the navigation to the point of the main canal neareſt to Glaſgow; yet it is an object, to conſider whether it may not be worth while to do it, even for a ſingle year; eſpecially as thoſe warehouſes may afterwards be removed to the ſaid neareſt point.

The ordinary digging is now going on in ſeveral parts beyond Kirkintilloch as far as the parks of Calder; the ground there turns out a very looſe open ſand, which will coſt ſome extra expence, both to ſupport and render tight.

J. SMEATON.

Edinburgh, Aug. 3. 1772.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Archibald Earl of Eglintoun, to Lady Jean Lindſay, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Crawfurd.

May 21. At Philadelphia, in Penſylvania, the Hon. Richard Penn, Eſq; Governor of that province, to Miſs Polly Maſters.

July 2. At Goſport chapel, Mr Meicks, phyſician to Portſmouth garriſon, to Miſs Lind, daughter of Dr Lind, phyſician to the royal hoſpital at Haſlar.

9. At Chiſwick, the Earl of Tyrconnel, to Lady Frances Manners, daughter of the late Marquis of Granby.

13. At York, Thomas Lockhart, Eſq; member for Banff, Elgin, &c. to Miſs Danby, eldeſt daughter of William Danby, Eſq; of Swinton, in that county.

Col. John Burgoyne, of the 58th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Johnſtone, eldeſt daughter of General Johnſtone, of Overſtone, near Northampton.

16. At London, Lord Polworth, ſon and heir of the Earl of Marchmont, one of the ſixteen Peers, and keeper of the great ſeal of Scotland, to Lady Amabell Grey, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke and the Marchioneſs Grey. [ii. 237. 238, 91.]

27. At Dundee, Michael Luke, Eſq; of that place, to Miſs Jackie Alves, daughter of David Alves, Eſq; of Montreal.

BIRTHS.

18. At Newhall, Mrs Hay of Newhall, of a daughter.

19. The Princeſs of Naſſau Weilbourg, ſiſter to the Prince of Orange, of a prince. He died the 25th.

19. At London, the Counteſs Granard, of a daughter.

The wife of Robert Jaſper of Penſance was delivered of three daughters, who were baptized by the names of *Eliſabeth*, *Mary*, and *Anne*, all likely to live.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1771. In Batavia, of a putrid fever in three days, Robert Bruce, youngeſt ſon of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouſe, third mate on board the Granville Eaſt-Indiaman.

Before Tanjour, in the Eaſt Indies, during the ſiege of that place, Col. Butler, Commander in chief of the Eaſt-India company's artillery on the coaſt of Coromandel.

June. At Prague, where he had been for ſome time in a convent, Dr John Taylor, the famous oculiſt [vi. 295. 322.]

At Colſail, in the pariſh of Amerſham, Bucks, aged upwards of 70, Mr Richard Child, farmer. This covetous man, in the year of the hard froſt, 1739, laid up upwards of a hundred quarters of wheat, which he might then have ſold at 19 l. a load, but would not take leſs than 20 l. and kept it to his death. It has ſince been brought out of the granary; but ſo damaged by vermin and time, that only about ſeventeen quarters were ſaleable, which ſold at Uxbridge-market at 11 l. 10 s. a load. He died worth about 3000 l.

27. In the pariſh of St Euſtace in France, Magdelain Simons, aged 110 years.

July 1. At Newington-Butts, in one houſe, and on one day, Mrs Eliſabeth Weſt, aged 79, and Mrs Anne Weſt, aged 72, maiden ladies and ſiſters.

2. At Edinburgh, Miſs Eliſabeth Reid, daughter of Mr Lewis Reid, late miniſter of Strathan, Mearnsſhire.

2. At Toryburn, Mrs Anſtruther Preſton, daughter of the deceaſed Sir George Preſton of Valleyfield, Bt.

2. George Manners, Eſq; one of the members for Scarborough, Yorkſhire.

5. At Glaſgow, Mrs Cunningham, wife of Mr William Cunningham, merchant in that city.

6. At London, the Hon. Mrs Annabella Erſkine, a widow lady.

6. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs Webb, ſiſter of Lord Teynham, and widow of John Webb, Eſq; of Hatherope, in Glouceſterſhire.

8. At Glaſgow, Mr William Baird, brewer in that city.

8. At Clackmannan-caſtle, Hary Bruce of Clackmannan, Eſq; aged 72, deſcended of John de Bruce, third ſon of Robert, Lord Annandale, who was competitor for the crown of Scotland with John Baliol. He was heir of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, who, in 1359, obtained a charter of the caſtle and lands of Clackmannan from King David Bruce, in which he is deſigned the King's *beloved and faithful couſin*, and from whom all the other families of the name of Bruce in Scotland are deſcended. By his leaving no iſſue, the ancient and honourable family of Bruce of Clackmannan becomes extinct.

9. At London, aged 85, William Cromwell, Eſq; great-grandſon to Oliver Cromwell, Protector of England, &c. He lived in a ſtate of celibacy; ſo that there remains no more of the male line of the Protector than the two following young gentlemen, viz. Mr Oliver Cromwell, an eminent attorney in the million-bank office, and Mr Thomas Cromwell, now in the Eaſt Indies, ſons of the late Mr Thomas Cromwell, of Snowhill, Holborn, and great-grandſons of the Protector.

11. At Canaan, near Edinburgh, Mr Robert Williamſon, merchant in that city, and one of the directors of the Bank of Scotland.

11. At Birkhill, Fifeſhire, David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, Eſq; advocate.

13. At London, John Roberts, Eſq; member for Harwich, and one of the Lords of Trade.

13. At

13. At Dumfries, Mr Charles Mercer mathematician.

17. At Glaſgow, Dr John Gordon, phyſician.

21. Mr John Colquhoun, miniſter at Baldernock, of an apoplexy, of which he expired in a few minutes.

21. At Park, near St Andrew's, after a tedious illneſs, Norman Macleod of Macleod, Eſq; in the 66th year of his age.

21. At Elgin, in an advanced age, Francis Stewart of Leſmurdy, Eſq;

22. At Edinburgh, Albert Munro of Coull, Eſq;

23. At Whitehouſe, Mr David Strachan.

25. At his houſe in Fountainbridge-ſtreet, near Edinburgh, Mr Benjamin Gavin, late merchant in Middleburg.

27. At Turnham-Green, London, the Hon. Henry Percival, third ſon of the late John Earl of Egmont, by his ſecond wife, Catherine Compton, ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Northampton.

P. S. *Aug.* 1. At ſaid place, Lady Anne Percival, ſecond daughter of the aforeſaid Earl of Egmont, &c. The brother and ſiſter died of the ſame diſorder, a ſore throat.

1. At his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey, Bt. He is ſucceded in eſtate and title by his only brother Lewis Grant, Eſq;

2. At his houſe of Blackadder, John Renton, Eſq; of Lamerton.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

July 2. to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing a grant unto Richard Johnſton, of Gilford, in the county of Down, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom.

4. to grant unto Montague Burgoyne, Eſq; the office of one of the Chamberlains of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of Sir John Miller, Bt, deceaſed.

On the 25th of June, Sir George Macartney was inveſted with the enſigns of the order of the Bath, by George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the preſence-chamber, Dublin Caſtle, with the uſual ceremonies. [334.]

War-office, July 23. 1772.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to appoint the following Captains to be Majors in the Army, viz.

James Webb, of the 8th regiment of foot,
George Twiſleton Ridſdale, of the 54th regiment of foot,
Allan M'Donald, of the 59th regiment of foot,
George Nicholſon, of the 3d regiment of foot,
William Stiell, of ditto,
Chriſtopher French, of the 22d regiment of foot,
John Corrance, of the 29th regiment of foot,
Roger Spendlove, of the 43d regiment of foot,
Thomas Pemberton, of the 45th regiment of foot,
Joſeph French, of the 48th regiment of foot,
Charles Boiſragon, of the 53d regiment of foot,
Gavin Cochran, of the 60th regiment, (in America only,)
Michael Fleming, of the 64th regiment of foot,
Edward Goodenough, of the 67th regiment of foot,
Michael Nickſon, of the 2d regiment of foot,
John St Clair, of the 7th regiment of foot,
John M'Donell, of the 20th regiment of foot,
James Marſh, of the 46th regiment of foot,
Thomas Hardcaſtle, of the 61ſt regiment of foot,
Charles Edmonſtone, of the 18th regiment of foot,
William Grant, of the 42d regiment of foot,
Thomas Smelt, of the 47th regiment of foot,
William Edmeſtone, of the 48th regiment of foot,
St George Bowles, of the Royal regiment of horſe guards,
Charles Tuſſnell, of ditto,
Hugh Skeffington, of the 2d regiment of horſe,
Anthony Lovibond, of the 1ſt regiment of dragoon-guards,
David Home, of the 2d regiment of dragoons,
James Hugonin, of the 4th regiment of dragoons,
Andrew Edhouſe, of the 13th regiment of foot,
Hugh Cameron, of ditto,
Normand Lamont, of the 15th regiment of foot,
Thomas Carleton, of the 20th regiment of foot,
Rawlins Hillman, of the 22d regiment of foot,
Robert Donkin, of the 23d regiment of foot,
Alexander Fothringham Ogilvie, of the 25th regiment of foot,
Patrick Campbell, of the 44th regiment of foot,
Robert Gray, of the 55th regiment of foot,
Thomas Muſgrave, of the 64th regiment of foot,
Ronald M'Donald, of the 66th regiment of foot.

From other papers, &c.

New Members of Parliament.

Lord Guernſey, for Caſtleriſing, in the room of Thomas Whateley, deceaſed.

Lord Tyrconnel, for Scarborough, in the room of George Manners, deceaſed.

Dr James Macnight at Jedburgh, choſen one of the miniſters of Edinburgh [xxxiii. 616.], was admitted, July 21. and ſettled in Lady Yeſſer's church, in the room of Dr William Gloag, tranſlated to the New North church [Haddo's hold], in the room of Dr Wallace, deceaſed.

A Liſt of SEQUESTRATIONS of perſonal eſtates, by the court of ſeſſion, on the act 12° Geo. III. cap. 72. [28..]; ſhewing, the date, the debtor, the factor appointed by the court, and the place and time of the meetings of the creditors, for continuing the factor, or chuſing another, or a truſtee or truſtees.

[ABBREVIATIONS. — C. *the ſequeſtration applied for by the Creditors*; — D. *by the Debtors*. — F. *Factor*. — C. S. *Clerk or Writer to the Signet*. — W. E. *Writer in Edinburgh*. — M. *Meeting of the creditors*.]

June 19. Arbuthnot & Guthrie merchants in Edinburgh, D.; F. Hugh Corrie C. S.; M. Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Aug. 27.

June 24. Gibſon & Balfour merchants in Edinburgh, D.; F. John Gordon, C. S.; M. Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Aug. 25.

June 25. Fordyce, Malcolm, & Company, merchants in Edinburgh, D.; F. William Anderſon W. E.; M. Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Aug. 24.

June 25. Francis Garbet and Charles Gaſcoigne, merchants, under the firm of *Francis Garbet and Company at Carron-wharf*, D.; F. George Home C. S.; M. Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Aug. 26.

June 25. Johnſton & Smith merchants in Edinburgh, D.; F. Robert Trotter W. E.; M. Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Aug. 28.

July 8. Simſon, Baird, and Company, merchants in Glaſgow, D.; F. John Clerk merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 24.

July 9. David Wardrobe merchant in Edinburgh, C.; F. William Anderſon W. E.; M. At Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Aug. 18.

July 11. Patrick Felter merchant in Glaſgow, C.; F. Alexander Monro merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 20.

July 16. John Tilloch merchant in Glaſgow, C.; F. William Wilſon merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 17.

July 16. John Brown, for himſelf and as acting partner for Chriſties & Brown, merchants in Glaſgow, D.; F. Gilbert Shearer merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 24.

July 16. James Robertſon weaver in Denburn, near Aberdeen, D; F. William Burnet advocate in Aberdeen; M. New Inn, Aberdeen, Aug. 24.

July 17. James Campbell ſaddler in Glaſgow, D.; F. Duncan Niven late bailie of Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 22.

July 18. Andrew Stephenſon merchant in Glaſgow, D.; F. Alexander Elliot merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 25.

July 23. James Graham merchant in Glaſgow, D.; F. Thomas Bell merchant in Glaſgow; M. James Paterſon's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug 25.

July 23. James Anderſon merchant in Glaſgow, C.; F. William Wilſon merchant in Glaſgow; M. James Paterſon's, vintner, Glaſgow, Aug. 26

July 22. & 25. William Grierſon, ſurviving partner of Grierſon & Porteous merchants in Newton-Stewart, D.; F. John M'Kinnel ſchoolmaſter in Monigaff. M. Mrs Mactaggart's, innkeeper in Newton-Stewart, Aug. 31

[P. S.] *Aug.* 1. James Forreſt merchant in Glaſgow, C.; F. John Duguid merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Sept. 12.

Aug. 4. Samuel Cole, of Covent-garden, London, mercer, D. & C.; F. John Gloag merchant in Edinburgh; M. Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, Sept. 15. at ten o' clock before noon.

The hour for all the meetings is twelve o'clock, noon, except Samuel Cole's creditors, which is at ten before noon.

Some other houſes who ſtopt payment [312.], have either been enabled to reſume buſineſs, or have, by voluntary agreements with their creditors, veſted their funds in the perſons of truſtees, and by that means ſuperſeded the neceſſity of ſequeſtrations in terms of the ſtatute.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for July 1772.

Within the city	Males 24	47	69. Decr. 29.	
	Fem. 23			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 11	22		
	Fem 11			

AGE.			Nº	DISEASES.	Nº
Under		2	20	Aged —	8
Between	2 &	5	8	Bowelhive —	3
	5 &	10	6	Conſumption —	19
	10 &	20	5	Chincough —	1
	20 &	30	3	Childbed —	2
	30 &	40	4	Cramp —	1
	40 &	50	4	Fever —	10
	50 &	60	6	Flux —	1
	60 &	70	7	Killed by a fall —	1
	70 &	80	3	Palſie —	1
	80 &	90	2	Small pox —	9
	90 &	100	1	Still born —	4
				Suddenly —	1
				Teething —	7
				Ulcer —	1

Edinburgh, Aug. 18. 1772. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 8d. Peaſe-meal, 8d

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 31. 1772.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	24 s. 6 d.	23 s. 0 d.	22 s. 6 d.
Bear,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 9 d.
Oats,	15 s. 6 d.	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 8 d.
Peaſe,	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 4 d.	15 s. 6 d.